THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The Great Event of August 7.

How it will Occur, and How it will be Observed.

The Theory of Solar Eclipses—Their Peculiar Phenomena—The Umbra—The Corona—The Flame.

Eclipses of the Past—Darkness at Noonday — Consternation and Awe—Science Pierces the Shadow, and Light is Revealed at Last.

As when the sun, new risen,
Looks through the horizontal, misty air
Shorn of his beams; or, from behind the Moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations, and with fear of change
Perplexes monarchs. MILTON.

OUR ECLIPSE.

On the afternoon of Saturday next, August 7, an eclipse of the sun will occur, noteworthy and important.

It will be visible as a partial eclipse from the barren steppes of Western Siberia, across the whole breadth of Alaska, British America, the United States, and the West Indies. This will be the most interesting eclipse that has occurred,

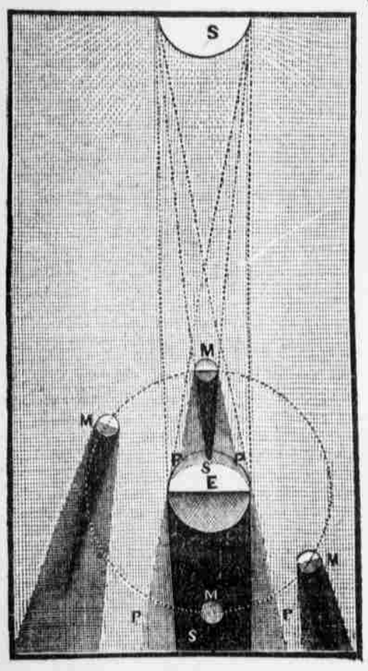


FIGURE 1.—S represents the Sun; M the Moon; E the Earth; P the Penumbra; and s the shadow.

or will occur, in the United States for many years. The sun will rise eclipsed as far westward as the islands of Japan, but to the inhabitants of Sitka, in Alaska, the observation will begin at 11·46 A. M. The people of San Francisco will need their glasses at 1·22 P. M.; and they had better have them well smoked, as they are so far to the southwestward as to see only one-half of the sun's disc darkened. The little town of Logan, in Nebraska, is the first point in the United States on the line of total obscuration; the time of "totality" will be 4·31 P. M., lasting 2·4 minutes. Lincoln, O'Brian, and Boonesboro, in Iowa, will rejoice in a three-minutes' totality, greater than any other by six seconds; while Bowling Green, in Kentucky, and Knoxville, in Tennessee, must be content with the fact that they *are* permitted an obscuration, even though it should be so short as to defy eyesight, and require to be mathematically represented by ·0 minutes. May the Parson be able to preserve his equilibrium of spirits under these trying circumstance; and may the President that was and is to be no more, be duly soothed by his customary spirits copiously imbibed!

Newbern, North Carolina, will be the last point in the United States participating in the total phase of the eclipse. Its beginning (shadow) will be 6·58 P. M., and its ending 6·8 P. M., giving 2·2 minutes' duration. This Quaker City will witness—if a cloudless sky permit—11 digits out of 12 of the sun's disc eclipsed. The penumbral phases here will be: Beginning, 5·8 P. M.; middle, 6·6 P. M.; end, 6·57 P. M.; shortly before sunset. St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati will slightly exceed this observation, while New York and Boston will have an inferior degree.

Eclipses, more than any other celestial phenomena, prove the perfect regularity of the motions of the heavenly bodies, demonstrating so legibly the unerring workings of the simple laws that govern their mighty revolutions in space upon the diagram of the sky, that the little child can understand. Truly,

"The undevout astronomer is mad."

And as the wondrous accompaniments of the total eclipse culminate in darkness on the earth, and in a flashing, blazing crown of glory alone left to mark the blotted-out light of the sun, the awe-stricken gazer, be he savant or savage, cannot crush then in his heart the sentiment. "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork!" Thus preeminently does its magnificent phenomena proclaim the marvellous order of the heavenly host. Every heart must beat a startled throb when the watchful eye notes the first sweep of blackness, like the overhanging monster wings, or the shadow of a dark cloud, obedient to the very swing of the pendulum, the very tick of the watch, that the astronomer has predicted months or years before.

In view of the rarity of such a total eclipse of the sun in our own land; the popular interest that now centres in its occurrence, causes, and effects; the excellent and comprehensive preparations made by our professional astronomers to observe and record its phenomena, we present the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH with an article as exact and exhaustive of the subject as our columns will allow. For the benefit of our younger readers, we introduce an explanation of the reason of the coming eclipse, purposely given in as plain language as the subject will allow: if they cannot understand any point, they should ask an elder friend for assistance.

THE NATURE OF AN ECLIPSE.

As seen by the accompanying illustration (Figure 1), an eclipse of the sun is caused by the shadow of the moon falling on certain parts of the earth—like the passing shadow of a wind-drifted cloud on a river—and hiding the face, or disc, of the sun at those districts. In exact language, it is the earth, not the sun, that is eclipsed; and should the much-looked for Man in the Moon take a celestial observation on the coming Saturday, he will see the great sun shining with all its dazzling splendor, while part of our big globe will be enveloped in unusual darkness. And this is how our light will be taken away from us.

How Solar Eclipses Occur.

The earth and moon are two spherical and opaque bodies, and the halves of both are constantly illuminated by the sun, while the other halves are in the shade. While the moon's diameter is 2160 miles and the earth's 7925, the sun's diameter is 852,584 miles. Thus, as above represented, each of the two former throws behind itself, of course in the direction opposite from the sun, a shadow conical in its form, and determined as to its magnitude, shape, etc., by invariable mathematical principles.

This cone of shade extends over all the parts of space from which the rays of sunlight are excluded by the interposition of the opaque body. It has two degrees of intensity. The inner portion, s, is called the shadow or umbra, and if within its bounds, a spectator beholds a total eclipse. The outer section, P, on either side, is called penumbra, and the section of the earth over which it extends experiences a partial eclipse. The changing from the penumbra to the umbra is quite insensible, owing to the gradual blendings of the shadings; but at the outer extremities the eclipse is but slight.

The moon and the earth carry with them in their revolutions these cones of shades, and it is by the projecting of these partial or total shadows upon each other that the phenomena of eclipses are caused.

The calculation has been made and verified that the greatest length of the moon's shadow is 59·73 semi-diameters of the earth, at the same time that we know that the least distance of the moon from the earth is 55·95 semi-diameters. It is thus plain that when a conjunction of the sun and moon happens at a time when the length of the shadow and the distance of the moon from the earth are identical, or nearly so, with the foregoing values, the moon's shadow extends beyond the earth.

Fig. 1 explains, by its central bodies, the reason of the approaching obscuration, and shows that an eclipse of the sun can only happen at the time of new moon, for then alone occurs the conjunction of her interposition between the earth and the sun, with the projection of her cone of shade upon the earth. The lower figure of the moon exhibits the phase of its eclipse by the projection of the earth's shadow directly upon it at the time of full moon.

In brief, eclipses may be defined as a short interruption in the passage of light to the earth, which is either real, as in the case of the intrusion of the moon between the earth and the sun, or apparent, as occurs when the earth itself passes between the sun and the moon. The former comprises all phases of solar eclipses and the latter the lunar eclipses. Solar eclipses always begin on the west side of the sun and terminate on the east side; that is, the moon moves over the sun from west to east. The whole duration of a total eclipse is about two hours, and that of the total phase two or three minutes, more or less. There is no premonition of a solar eclipse, the moon (whose dark side is towards us) being invisible in the intensely brilliant beams of the adjacent sun, until her eastern limb (or rim) actually touches his western limb.

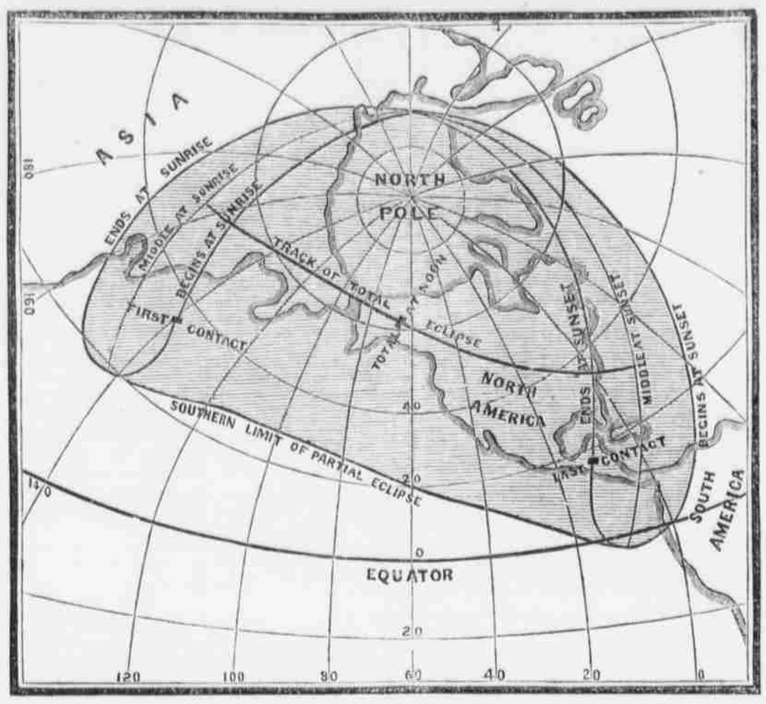
Different Kinds of Solar Eclipses.

There are three classes of eclipses of the sun. It is *total* when the dark disc of the moon entirely covers the sun; *partial*, when only a portion of one side of the sun is covered; and *annular*, when the moon is at her furthest distance from the earth, so that her cone of shadow blots out only the centre of the sun, leaving the ring-like border unobscured. The visibility or invisibility of the eclipse at any point depends wholly upon the fact whether the cone-like shadow is projected upon that particular surface of the earth or not.

Theory and observation alike prove that in the period of eighteen years and eleven days in which the moon passes to the same position in reference to the sun and its nodes—*i. e.*, one of the two points in which the orbit of the satellite intersects that of its primary—there are in general seventy eclipses, of which forty-one are of the sun and twenty-nine of the moon. There cannot be more than seven eclipses in one year, nor less than two; and if the latter, they must both be eclipses of the sun. Eclipses of the sun can only be seen at one zone of the earth, and that a very narrow one; for the dimensions of the shadow of the moon are small as compared with the earth. Out of the forty-one solar eclipses which may occur in eighteen years, there are in general twenty-eight of those which may become central according to circumstances—that is, either total or annular. It results from Du Sejour's calculations that the greatest possible duration of an eclipse of the sun cannot be more than 4 hours 29 min. 44 sec. at the equator, or 3 hours 26 min. 32 sec. for the latitude of Paris. In total eclipses the greatest possible duration of total obscuration may only be 7 min. 58 sec. at the equator and 6 min. 10 sec. at the latitude of Paris. Such combinations are, of course, very rare.

FIGURE 2.

THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE OF AUGUST 7, 1869.



In all the dark part of the engraving the eclipse will be visible and partial, except along the heavy black line, where it will be total. Along the line described above, the eclipse will be total, and at all other places in the United States it will be partial. The partial eclipse ends on the earth at sunset, in lat. 14 deg. 48 min. 54 sec. N., lon. 13 deg. 10 min. W., being near the city of Guatemala. Along the Atlantic coast in the United States the eclipse ends at about sunset. This eclipse occurred last in 1851, July 28, and the total phase was visible in the arctic regions of America, and in Sweden, Norway, and Russia.

PHENOMENA OF A TOTAL ECLIPSE.

The chance of beholding a total solar eclipse in one's life-time is very small. On the 18th of July, 1860, this opportunity occurred in England, and the one previously observed at Greenwich was in 1715, while an interval of 375 years had elapsed between that and its forerunner. Those who have enjoyed this rare spectacle say that no more startling novelty can be witnessed or conceived of by mortal mind, and that the discomforts of a trip of hundreds of miles would be amply repaid by the spectacle. No approach to totality can give the slightest conception of the effect produced the instant that the last ray of light is extinguished. The light of the sun is so intense, that while the slightest part of the disc is visible, the darkness is by no means alarming. In partial eclipses the darkness is oftentimes not greater than that made by a passing cloud, and sometimes the obscuration is not noticed at all. Partial and annular eclipses are matter of simple curiosity; but the reverse is the case with the totality.

The Darkness.

The gradual creeping of the moon over the disc of the sun gives no warning of the instantaneous extinguishment of all light. It is not a matter of gradation, so startlingly sudden is the blackness of darkness. All living nature thrills with awe and mysterious apprehension, and the human heart quakes as if the horrors of the Great Assizes were about to dawn. The earth, sea, and skies assume a lurid, unearthly hue. An unearthly silence reigns at the moment of totality. Every earthly being acknowledges the influence, and cowers under the strange blackness of the heavens.

Beasts of burden lie down with their loads on the road, and refuse to move. Swallows in their bewilderment dash against the walls of houses, and fall down dead. The dog drops the bone in his mouth, and does not venture to seize it again until light returns. Little chicks huddle under the motherly wings of the hen; and even the ants halt in their tracks with their loads, and remain immovable until the shadow is past. The learned professor, as well as the unsophisticated peasant, acknowledges the feeling of mysterious awe. The bright stars and planets will then be seen at noonday while the black pall enshrouds that surface of our globe. The birds hush their songs and seek their nests, flowers fold their petals, the temperature falls, and the moisture of the atmosphere condenses in a heavy dew. Orange, yellow, and copper tints singularly checker the sky, giving it a startling, sometimes livid hue.

Bally's Beads.

In some cases when the margin of the moon comes in contact with that of the sun, instead of the faint and regular thread of light which would be expected to ensue, the appearance presented is a broken glimmer of light—a series of bright spots interspersed with dark spaces—which was first noticed by the late Mr. Baily, who compared it to *beads* of light. These were noticed in total as well as annular eclipses, and were seen by different observers in the eclipse of 1851. They are generally regarded as being due to the rough and mountainous edges of the moon coming in contact with the margin of the sun, and the light proceeding from the latter shining through the *chinks* or valleys of the moon, the effect being greatly increased by irradiation.

The Corona.

Even during the greatest obscuration, and when the disc of the sun is completely hidden by that of the moon, its place is still made apparent by a halo stretching off an immense distance into space (Figure 3.) This light appears in the remarkable form of a corona or lustrous ring, and it has sometimes been so bright as to be observed and mistaken for an annular eclipse. It has been compared to the crown of glory encircling the heads of saints. It is irregularly illuminated, giving the appearance of rays, and has been observed of curious shapes, as that of a Greek cross in the eclipse of 1860, and an hour-glass in 1842. In 1567 this luminous ring was seen, and mistaken for the margin of the solar disc; it was equally visible in 1598. Its radiating appearance seems to have been first noticed in the eclipse of 1652, and appeared to be endowed with a sort of rotatory motion. In every subsequent eclipse, observed under any favorable circumstances, the corona has been noted with equal plainness, generally of about one-tenth or one-twelfth of the diameter of the moon, and of a pearl-white color; or, in the words of an observer, of "that bluish tint which distinguishes the color of quicksilver from that of a dead white."

In the eclipses of 1842 and 1851, it was the principal circumstance to which the attention of the observer was directed; and M. Arago was able to perceive what might be termed *two* rings—the inner one, or that which bordered on the moon's limb, being of a uniform brightness, whence it faded imperceptibly outward, and terminated irregularly. The inner ring was 3 or 4 mins. in breadth; but the whole breadth of the corona was differently estimated by various observers as 8 min., 16 min., and 25 min. in breadth.

The appearance of this ring of light is now generally attributed to the effect of the atmosphere of the sun, rather than to anything of the same nature in the case of the moon. The latter was the supposition of Kepler, and before the want of an atmosphere was established by numerous proofs, it was the most natural theory; although the great breadth of the ring would go to prove that its height must be three or four hundred miles, or ten times the extent of the earth's atmosphere. No such difficulties exist in the case of its being supposed to be the solar atmosphere, while its concentric form, in regard to the sun at different periods of observation, tends still further to confirm this conjecture. The corona, however, cannot be identified as forming the zodiacal light; for it has mostly been observed of a circular form, whilst the latter is elliptical.

Red Flames.

In the eclipses of 1715 and 1733, when the sun was wholly eclipsed, and only the corona was visible, the margin of the moon was noticed to be marked with some red spots, which remained visible for some seconds. Whilst observing the corona in 1842 these appearances again became unexpectedly conspicuous to the different observers. They were first observed a few seconds after the time of total obscuration, and were of a fine crimson tint, being compared by one observer to the peaks of the Alps illumined by the setting sun, and by another to beautiful sheaves of flames, which remained visible even after the sun had emerged. The length of the most considerable was, by actual measurement, found to be equal to 1¾ minutes of arc. Only two or three isolated prominences were perceived by the observers stationed in the south of France; but to M. Struve and Schidlowsky these rose-colored flames burst out at several parts of the lunar disc, a very large portion of the periphery being garnished with the crimson bordering. M. Littrow noticed that they changed their color as the eclipse advanced, being at first white, then rose color, and finally violet, passing afterwards in a reverse order through the same tints. In the eclipse of 1851 these crimson projections were of rare beauty, and appeared in great numbers. Some seen in this instance were crooked, and resembled a flame bent aside by the wind (Figure 4).

Those rose-colored prominences seen in the innermost and brighter zone present the most remarkable phenomena, baffling to science. They are curiously shaped. In 1851 one observer compared them to a boomerang, another to a balloon. Some have been compared to flames bursting from the housetop, others to the teeth of a circular-saw. Airy and Arago were the first to conjecture that these belonged to the sun; and the former showed it to be probable that these flames did not change during the motions of the moon. In 1860 Mr. De la Rue, by means of the Kew heliograph, set the matter completely at rest. From the pictures that he obtained, Mr. De la Rue was able to show that the flames only changed apparently, not really, owing to the moon in its motions covering one portion and disclosing another; so that when the clock of his instrument was adjusted to the sun's motion, that portion of the flames not covered by the moon stood still. These results were verified by Father Secchi, and fact is now established that no change occurs in their form during the interval of totality observations in the solar eclipse. Thus, equally with the corona, the present theory is that these appearances are in the atmosphere of the sun, and are in nowise connected with the sun. Their reddish color would seem to show that they were of a cloudy nature, resembling our terrestrial clouds, and absorbing all the rays of the spectrum except the red.

ECLIPSE OF AUGUST 7, 1869.

Its Passage.

It will be remembered that our earth regularly rotates on its axis once in twenty-four hours, travelling at the rate of 1000 miles per hour to the east; and though to some this may appear startling, yet how will their wonder be intensified when they comprehend that it has an additional motion in its orbit of 68,000 miles per hour to the west! The moon is revolving around the earth at the rate of about 2000 miles per hour from west to east. It is plain, therefore, that the cone-like shadow of the moon, which at the coming eclipse will be 140 miles in diameter, cannot and does not remain long on the same part of the earth's surface. For the moon is flying around the earth in her orbit from west to east with the velocity, on the 7th of August, of about 40 miles per minute; and the shadow passes over the earth's curved surface with the increased velocity of about 44 miles per minute, or nearly three-quarters of a mile every second of time. Hence the whole circular shadow, of one hundred and forty miles diameter, sweeps over the earth, in a general direction from the west towards the east, forming a belt of its own width, more than six thousand miles long, in the short time of about two hours and a half. The penumbra covers a circular space of 4900 miles in diameter, the eclipse happening exactly at the node. Thus, the axis of the shadow is inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, the shadow will be cut obliquely, and that part of the earth in the shade will be oval. Such a chart as the spectator would observe from outside of the earth, and the astronomer compile by calculation, is presented in Figure 2.

If that cut be compared, as the parallels of latitude and longitude allow, with a large map of the United States, it will be found that the central line of the path of the umbra enters the territory of the United States about two hundred miles northwest of Fort Union, which is situated at the junction of the Yellowstone and the Missouri rivers. It sweeps southeast across the Territory of Dacotah, and enters the State of Iowa near its northwestern boundary, near Lincoln, at 4·29 P. M. The gigantic wings of darkness, 140 miles broad, will sweep across the whole length of Iowa in less than thirty minutes. Springfield, Illinois, will be enshrouded at 5·05 P. M., Vincennes, Indiana, at 5·15, Louisville, Kentucky, at 5·25, Abingdon, Virginia, at 5·42, Morgantown, North Carolina, at 5·44, and at 6·5 the corona of glory will be reflected in the billows of the Atlantic dashing upon the islets of that State.

Its Phases in Philadelphia.

Neither corona nor rosy-hued flames nor coruscated rosaries of beads will be visible to the good dwellers in Philadelphia. The ill-conditioned kine left to browse on the scanty herbage of commons will not chew the cud of wonder; the grunters left to run loose among piles of bricks and mortar, and half-built houses and unsavory garbage, will not homeward plod their weary way on a doubled trot; the roosters penned up in city cellars will not huzzah out their cock-a-doodle-doos as the sun just sinks below the horizon. None of these wondrous things will be witnessed by our citizens, for Philadelphia will not be deprived of all her sunlight on that occasion. Attention to the following hints, however, will, if the weather permit, enable the partial eclipse to be enjoyed as it well deserves to be:—

Where nothing better can be had, a bit of plain glass, smoked over a candle or lamp, in some parts more deeply shaded than in others, to suit the varying intensity of the sun's rays during the progress of the eclipse, will enable the observer to see most of the phenomena. In the city it will be easy to procure pieces of the red or ruby-tinted glass, of different shades or depths, from most of the glaziers, which may be used with advantage, instead of the smoked glass. Those who can command a good opera-glass, or small telescope of any kind, provided with a shade glass to screen the eye, will of course have a better view.

To those whose eyes require caution in using, and to others for variety sake, it will pay to take a large card with a small round hole in the centre, and hold it against the sun's rays, so that the shadow will fall on the floor, pavement, wall, or other dark and smooth surface. In the middle of the shadow there will be a true image of the sun, and the eclipse can be studied in its progress without straining the eyes, and without smutting face or hands with smoked glass. This simple process was suggested by the familiar circumstances that the light spots in the shadows during a solar eclipse take the shape of the luminous portions of the sun's disc, and the perforated card has been used with perfect success.

Points of Observation.

The exact astronomical figures of interest to this city are as follows:—The eclipse begins at 5h. 8·6 P. M.; it is greatest at 6h. 5·1m.; it ends at 6h. 57·6m. Its duration will be 1h. 49m.; its magnitude 10·9 digits (a total eclipse being 12); and its point of beginning 132 deg. The south side will be eclipsed. Applied practically in observation, all the above calculations are valuable, as they direct the attention to the exact time and point of the commencement of the partial obscuration.

Let the spectator, while looking at the declining sun, imagine a straight line drawn through the sun from top to bottom, and another through the middle from right to left, as if it were to be sliced into quarters like an apple. The upper point of the line will be 0 deg., the right hand point—of course, as the person must be facing to the west, his right hand will be towards the north—will be 90 deg., and the lowermost point 180 deg. Midway between the latter two points may be inserted 135 deg.; at this point practically the first obscuration will be visible. The line of shade will creep gradually up over the disc of the sun, covering the lower limb regularly in its progress. At its greatest obscuration, about eleven-twelfths of the sun's surface will be darkened, and the small rim unobscured will be the upper section of its disc. As the sun sets on Saturday at 7·6, about ten minutes will elapse between the ending of the eclipse and the sinking of the sun, giving time for gay tinted clouds and the beautiful twilight, should the weather permit.

Interesting Points of Totality.

For the benefit of those readers who may have the privilege of witnessing the totality, the chief points of popular interest, and those also which can be seen by the naked eye, are briefly recapitulated as follows:—

1. The changes in the color of the sky and the clouds, and in the colors and shades of the distant landscape, and also of near objects. 2. The approach and retreat of the *dark shadow*, which may be stated approximately to be at the rate of a mile a second. 3. The degree of darkness during the totality, its effect upon animals and plants, and whether stars can be seen; and if so, how many, what stars, and of what color. 4. The *corona*, or halo of light, which surrounds the moon, and which usually appears three or four seconds previous to the total extinction of the sun's light and continues visible for about the same interval after its reappearance. In general, it may be compared to the nimbus commonly painted around the heads of the saints. To the naked eye, the corona appears to start out from the dark body of the moon just at the moment of total eclipse. It is the most startling and impressive incident of the eclipse—the climax of the whole phenomenon—and perhaps the most thrilling effect in nature. 5. *The rose-colored projections*, which appear around the margin of the moon's disk, are often (though not always) visible to the naked eye. 6. The *sphericity* of the moon, which has sometimes been seen projected upon the bright sky; also the effect of the moon's *hanging out in the sky* between the earth and the sun, and sometimes apparently very near the former. 7. The moments of the four contacts should be noted by all who have even small glasses and who can obtain the correct time, and should be communicated to Professor Stephen Alexander of Princeton, N. J., who is the chairman of the committee on this eclipse, appointed by the National Academy of Sciences.

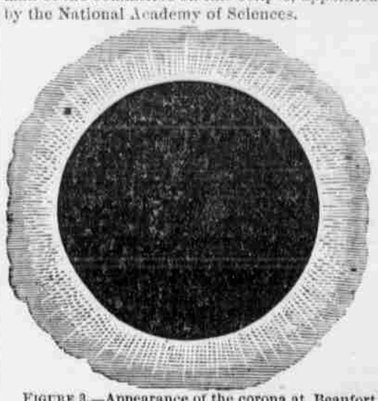


FIGURE 3.—Appearance of the corona at Beaufort, South Carolina, during the total eclipse of November 30, 1834.

The Progress of the Eclipse

is given in the following table, which presents the time of beginning, the middle, and the end, at various points in the United States, together with the number of digits obscured:—

PLACES.	Beginning. Afternoon.	Middle. Afternoon.	End. Afternoon.	Digits.	Limb.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
New York	5 12	6 11	Sun-set	10⅝	S.
Philadelphia	5 8	6 6	6 57	11	S.
Baltimore	5 3	5 58	6 53	10⅝	S.
Boston	5 24	6 18	Sun-set	9	S.
New Orleans	4 24	5 19	6 13	9	S.
Cincinnati	4 30	5 23	6 25	11¾	S.
St. Louis	4 5	5 4	6 3	11¾	S.
Chicago	4 7	5 7	6 6	11¾	S.
Buffalo	4 49	5 44	6 39	10	S.
Newark, N. J	5 11	6 5	6 58	10	S.
Louisville, Ky	4 26	5 24	6 22	12	
Albany, N. Y	5 12	6 4	6 55	9¼	S.
Washington	5 2	5 57	6 53	11	S.
San Francisco	1 26	2 32	3 38	6⅝	S.
Providence	5 21	6 16	Sun-set	9¼	S.
Pittsburg	4 47	5 41	6 35	10¾	S.
Rochester	4 49	5 46	6 43	9¾	S.
Detroit	4 31	5 28	6 26	10⅝	S.
Milwaukee	4 1	5 2	6 3	11	S.
Cleveland	4 34	5 30	6 26	10¾	S.
Charleston	5 0	5 54	6 48	11	S.
New Haven	5 16	6 13	Sun-set	9⅜	S.
Richmond	5 1	5 56	6 51	11⅛	S.
Lowell	5 21	6 17	Sun-set	8⅞	S.
Mobile	4 32	5 26	6 20	9⅝	S.
Hartford	5 17	6 14	Sun-set	9⅛	S.
Syracuse	4 58	5 53	6 47	9⅜	S.
Portland, Me	5 26	6 21	Sun-set	8¾	S.
Utica	5 2	5 56	6 50	9½	S.
Savannah	4 57	5 52	6 46	10⅛	S.
Wilmington, Del	5 6	5 59	6 51	10⅝	S.
Indianapolis	4 21	5 18	6 14	11⅞	S.
Trenton	5 9	6 3	6 54	10⅛	S.
Nashville	4 23	5 22	6 21	11¼	S.
Oswego	4 55	5 50	6 45	9⅝	S.
Bangor, Me	5 31	6 23	Sun-set	7⅞	S.
Dubuque	3 50	4 52	5 53	11⅝	S.
Augusta, Ga	5 23	6 7	Sun-set	11	N.
St. Paul, Minn	3 38	4 36	5 36	11⅝	S.
Quebec	5 18	6 9	6 59	7⅝	S.
Montreal	5 9	6 1	6 54	8¾	S.
Raleigh	4 58	5 55	6 51	11⅛	S.
Toronto	4 43	5 40	6 36	9¾	S.
Havana, Cuba	5 9	6 10	Invis.	8	N.
Little Rock	4 1	5 1	6 1	10⅝	N.
Portland, Oregon	1 11	2 2	3 28	8⅝	N.

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS.

Important scientific expeditions have been organized by the National Observatory, the Nautical Almanac Office, the United States Coast Survey, by many of the leading universities, and by liberal citizens, to view the totality phenomena, with all the facilities for scientific investigation. The sun in various stages of eclipse, will be photographed; the time and incidents of the phases noted, and material secured for a special and exhaustive analysis of the spectroscopic phenomena.

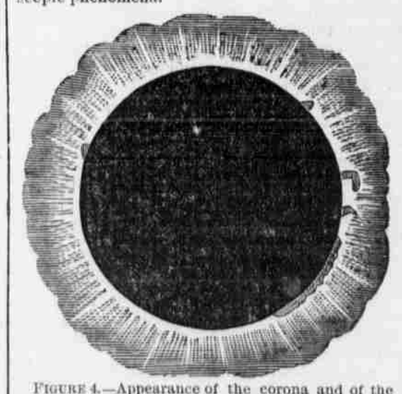


FIGURE 4.—Appearance of the corona and of the rose-colored flames in the total eclipse of July 28, 1851, in Sweden, and of that of August 18, 1868, in India.

The Alaska Corps.

The naval appropriation act of March 3d last having appropriated $5000 for the observation of the eclipse, to be under the direction of Professor Coffin, the superintendent of the "Nautical Almanac," that gentleman at first decided to select either Ochotsk or Pensjinsk in Siberia, and Norton Sound in Alaska, as the most favorable positions for observing the eclipse. He applied to the Secretary of the Navy to send a ship to either or both of those regions in season for the observation, and Mr. Borie directed Rear-Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, to meet the observers at Yokohama by the first of July. Instructions were also sent to Rear-Admiral Turner, commanding the Pacific Squadron, to allow the party the use of the vessel stationed in the waters of Alaska for the purpose of making their observations.

Two parties were organized for this Territory, which is by far the best point of observation. With reference to the duration of the total phase, there will be a maximum of about three minutes and forty-seven seconds at a point north of New Archangel, in Alaska, to a minimum of two minutes and twenty-eight seconds

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on our coast. It is also evident that the most desirable place for observation, especially for photography, will be Alaska, where the duration of the total phase is longest, and occurs when the sun is highest in the heavens, and most likely to be free from haze and cloud.

Professor Asaph Hall, of the National Observatory, with Professor Rogers, of the Hydrographic Office, and others started on the first of May for Alaska, probably Behring's Straits. Professor Hall took with him one of the large telescopes belonging to the University of Pennsylvania. He was in other respects completely equipped, and is expected to make a valuable series of observations.

Professor Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, and party, in July arrived at Sitka, *en route* to Chilikahats county, Alaska, to observe the total eclipse. General Davis extended every possible aid to the expedition, and succeeded in bringing to Sitka the chief of Chilikahats, who promises to conduct and protect Professor Davidson and party.

The Iowa Expeditions.

Several expeditionary corps have selected Iowa as their ground of observation, and the town of Burlington especially will see brisk times this week.

In Philadelphia, a large party of fifteen photographers was organized by Professor Henry Morton, of the Franklin Institute, under the authority of Professor J. H. C. Coffin, of the Nautical Almanac Office, and with the aid of the governmental appropriation, started two days ago for Burlington.

The telescopes employed for this purpose are the High School Equatorial, of six inches aperture, and nine feet focal length; the Gettysburg Equatorial, from the Pennsylvania College of that place, also of six-inch aperture, and eight and a half feet focal length, and a smaller but very fine instrument of four inches aperture, from the University of Pennsylvania. These instruments were erected in a temporary building put up for the purpose in West Philadelphia, and during several weeks preceding active operations were in progress, by day and by night, in the adjustment of the instruments and the practicing of operators.

The organization of the party was in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Warren De la Rue, who produced the pictures of the solar eclipse of 1860, said to be the best of the kind yet made. He recommended that on the occasion of future eclipses refractors of six-inch aperture and ten feet focal length should be used, mounted on equatorial stands with clock-work drivers. Each instrument to have a portable observatory with photographic appliances, including four plate-holders, and five baths, with *fused* nitrate of silver, which gives a more sensitive surface than the crystallized salt. Four operators should accompany each telescope, two being expert photographers, and all well practised with the instrument in making lunar photographs. It is estimated from pictures of former total eclipses that the light of the prominences have an actinic force of about 180 times that of the full moon, and about 900 times less powerful than that of the sun, therefore with a telescope of six-inch aperture a moderately quick, instantaneous exposure would secure pictures of the prominences, while perhaps from 15 to 20 seconds would be required for the corona.

This expedition comprises:—Professor Henry Morton, Professor A. M. Mayer, Professor C. F. Himes, Mr. O. H. Willard, Mr. J. Mahoney, Mr. H. C. Phillips, Mr. O. H. Kendall, Mr. J. C. Browne, Mr. W. J. Baker, Mr. J. Zentmayer, Mr. E. Moelling, Mr. E. L. Wilson, and others. Professor E. C. Pickering, of Boston, and Professor James McClune will also accompany the party, to make physical and astronomical observations.

The second party fitted out by the Naval Observatory consisted of Professors William Harkness and J. R. Eastman, United States Navy, in charge of the meteorological and astronomical work, and Dr. Edward Curtis, United States Army, under orders from the Surgeon-General's Department, to photograph, in connection with the observatory party, the various phases of the eclipse. This party is now at Des Moines, Iowa: they have mounted their instruments and made preliminary observations.

The "Litchfield Astronomical Expedition of Hamilton College," fitted out by the liberality of Mr. Edwin C. Litchfield, Clinton, N. Y., will also be stationed near Des Moines, Iowa, where the obscuration lasts nearly two minutes and forty-five seconds. While observations for precising the times of beginning and end will not be neglected (though nowadays of comparatively little use), the principal object will be the investigation of certain questions regarding the physical constitution of the sun and its envelopes. Two larger telescopes, respectively of nine and four inches aperture, will form the centre, around which will be arranged the other apparatus; several smaller telescopes and spy-glasses, three chronometers, a spectroscope, Nicols' prism, an extensive set of glasses of various colors and shades, another set of photographic paper, etc. Dr. C. H. T. Peters, of the Litchfield Observatory; Professor William A. Rogers, Frederick Hubbard, and J. H. Hall form the corps. One of the finest spectroscopes yet made was expressly imported for this expedition.

The accompanying parties are also preparing for observations in Iowa and Illinois:—

Professor J. H. C. Coffin and two assistants, Washington, to Burlington, Iowa.

Dr. B. A. Gould, Cambridge, Mass.; Professor C. A. Young and one assistant, Hanover, N. H.; Professor C. F. Brackett and one assistant, Brunswick, Me.; Miss Maria Mitchell, New York; Professor J. A. Langley, Pittsburg, Pa.; Professor J. M. Van Vleck, Middletown, Conn.; to Burlington or vicinity.

Professor S. Alexander, General Halstead and two assistants, Princeton, N. J., to Mount Pleasant, or Fairfield, or Boonesboro, Iowa.

Professor J. C. Watson and one assistant, Ann Arbor, Michigan, to Mattoon, Illinois.

Professor G. W. Hough, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. C. H. F. Peters, Clinton, N. Y.

Professor O. N. Roose, New York.

Professors Newcomb, Harkness, and Eastman, Observatory, Dr. Curtis, U. S. A., and three assistants, Washington, via Chicago to near Des Moines, on Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

To make observations, each one independent of the other. Professor Yarnell will make observations at the Naval Observatory, Washington. The astronomical party from the Dearborn Observatory will join forces with the party from Washington Observatory, though they have not yet settled on their points of observation. Commander Ashe, of the Royal Navy, of the Quebec Observatory, and the Rev. Mr. Douglass, are at Jefferson City, Iowa, to view the eclipse.

The Springfield Corps.

Professor Austin, of the Smithsonian Institute, with a corps of skilful assistants, located themselves, several weeks since, at Springfield, Illinois, which, like the other stations selected, is directly on the line of totality. After several weeks' nightly observation, the Professor established a new and exact meridian line, to be called after that city, one hundred and fifty feet due west of the new State House dome. A square shaft of marble, sunk seven feet in the ground, marks the spot. The tents for observation are there erected, and all the necessary apparatus is at hand.

The Kentucky Corps.

Professor Joseph Winlock, of Kentucky, has charge of the observations to be made in that State by the Observatory of the Harvard College and the United States Coast Survey. The two important points in Kentucky are Falmouth, in Pendleton county, and Oakland, south of Cave City, at the farm of J. B. Wilder, Esq., of this city. Mr. Wilder has kindly placed his house at the disposal of the astronomical corps assigned to Oakland. There are many intermediate points between Falmouth and Oakland at which important observations may be made, especially at telegraph stations where the Morse paper fillet is used, and at these points Mr. Boyle, of the Union Telegraph Lines, is directing his attention. The other telegraph lines in the State will be called upon, and will undoubtedly lend their aid in this important work. Professor Winlock has with him a very able astronomical corps, who will be distributed to the important points for observations. He has also an ample supply of instruments of unsurpassed excellence for perfecting the work assigned to him. Among these are spectroscopic apparatus with astronomical attachments, with which it is expected very valuable contributions to science will be made.

Meteorological Observations.

Commodore B. F. Sands, Superintendent United States Observatory, has issued a circular to meteorological observers along the line of totality, in which he says:—

As the United States Observatory is to have all its available force in the field, expecting to contribute its full share of labor on this occasion, it is desirable that during the eclipse of the sun meteorological observations should be made within the belt of totality, with a barometer, a dry-bulb thermometer, a wet-bulb thermometer, a solar thermometer, with blackened bulb, inclosed, if possible, in a glass cylinder from which air has been exhausted, and an actionometer.

The barometer should be suspended in the shade, and, if provided with a thermometer, the temperature should be determined at each reading. The dry and wet-bulb thermometers should be suspended in the shade in such a manner as to prevent, as far as possible, the abnormal influence of radiation from surrounding bodies, and at the same time secure a free circulation of the air.

The solar thermometer should be placed in slender wooden crutches, about six inches above the green grass of a field or lawn, and in a locality where the direct solar rays shall reach it from sunrise to sunset.

Observations with the actionometer should be made in the open air, and the bulb should, as far as practicable, be protected from the influence of air currents.

If possible, observations should be made at each hour of the day and night of the 6th, 7th, and 8th of August, beginning at midnight of the 5th.

If observations cannot be made during the night, great care should be taken to make them carefully at each hour of the day.

A careful statement of the character of the weather should be made at each observation.

On the 7th of August observations with the actionometer should begin at 10 A. M., and be made at intervals of thirty minutes until the first contact of the limbs of the sun and moon, when they should be continued at intervals of ten minutes until the last contact, or until sunset. One observation should be made, if practicable, during totality.

The barometer should be read at intervals of twenty minutes while any portion of the sun is eclipsed, and once during totality.

The thermometers should be observed at intervals of ten minutes during the eclipse, and once during totality.

The time of the beginning of the total obscuration should be carefully noted by the clock or watch by which the meteorological observations are timed.

All persons who may make such observations as described will confer a great favor if they will forward their observations, together with the errors of their instruments, if known, to the Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Scientific Problems.

The number and equipment of these scientific expeditionary corps testify more strongly than mere words could do to the intense interest felt among educated men to accumulate further data for solving the problems of the constitutions of the sun and moon, the composition of solar light, etc. The theories thus far broached are all under trial.

The explanation usually given of the white corona is that it betokens a transparent, non-luminous atmosphere, extending beyond the photosphere or luminous atmosphere, analogous to our own atmosphere. The white light of the corona is accounted for by the reflection of that of the photosphere, very much as our own evening and morning twilight is produced by the reflection of the solar rays in our atmosphere. The irregular red masses seen projected into the white corona may prove to be immense volumes of thin cloudy smoke, or solid vaporous particles precipitated from the hot gaseous atmosphere which forms the corona. But there are various objections to these views. Nothing is as yet definitely settled; further observations and discussions are needed to *throw light* on the sun's physical constitution. One observer with the spectroscope pronounces the red or rose-colored projections to be red-hot hydrogen. The question of another planet or planets within the orbit of Mercury, as suggested by Le Verrier, to account for certain extraordinary perturbations of this planet, remains also to be settled. The total eclipse of the sun affords a good opportunity to search for the new planet or planets.

Solar Photographs.

The method of taking photographs of the sun was illustrated during the late experiments of the Philadelphia corps before starting westward, and is worthy a description.

The telescope is directed towards the sun, and its clock work is set in motion so that it may follow that body in its apparent diurnal path. Any error in this motion is immediately detected by means of the "finder," or small telescope, mounted on the back of the large one, like a little dog riding on a horse, which is provided with a small screen, on which the sun's image is projected, and it is at once corrected by an assistant who has charge of this special work.

In a "dark room" at one side, plates are being prepared, and are inserted one after another in the camera which is attached to the telescope, and then the exposure is made by allowing a plate of brass, with an opening in it but one-fortieth of an inch wide, to be drawn by a stout spring across the tube.

Notwithstanding the exceeding shortness of the time during which this minute opening is flying across and allowing the light to pass to the plate, so sensitive is this last that it was found necessary in addition to shut off all but one-sixteenth of the lens with a diaphragm or cap. After this *truly* "instantaneous" exposure, the plate is removed to another dark room, where it is developed, and then appears as a negative likeness of the jolly sun, with every "spot" on his face faithfully if not flatteringly depicted.

Several good pictures of the moon have been taken with exposures of one minute; and since De la Rue's experience indicates that the luminous prominences seen during the total phase have an actinic force 180 times greater than the full moon, it seems that one-third of a second would prove a sufficient exposure for this part of the work.

HISTORICAL DATA.

In the Chinese annals is found the earliest record of an eclipse; it is thought to be the solar eclipse of October 13, 2127 B. C. Dates of eclipses preserved in ancient history are of great value in enabling astronomers to fix important historic epochs. Thus, more than one point of doubt in regard to the motions of the moon was partly settled by the eclipse of Larissea, which Xenophon mentioned in the Anabasis as follows:

"This city, Larissea, when besieged by the king of Persia, at the time when the Persians were wresting the kingdom from the Medes, he could not make himself master of it by any means, when it happened that the sun, obscured by a cloud, disappeared; and the darkness continued till, the inhabitants being seized with consternation, the town was taken."

Other eclipses of note in history were those predicted by Thales, 585 B. C.; that connected with the expedition of Agathocles against Carthage, B. C. 310; and an eclipse which helped to decide the battle of Stiklastad, in the Scandinavian annals, August 31, 1030. In modern times we have often heard of the panic terror of ignorant populations; and there are even stories that in the eclipse of 1807 persons here and there thought the Judgment Day was coming.

Important points in Egyptian chronology have been settled by references to the eclipses, which were recorded in imperishable hieroglyphs by that nation of acute observers.

Old-time Eclipses.

The early English chronicles contain numerous passages relating to eclipses. William of Malmesbury thus refers to that of August 2, 1133, which was considered a revelation of calamity to Henry I:—"The elements manifested their sorrow at this great man's last departure. For the sun on that day at the sixth hour shrouded his glorious face, as the poets say, in hideous darkness, agitating the hearts of men by an eclipse: and on the sixth day of the week, early in the morning, there was so great an earthquake that the ground appeared absolutely to sink down; an horrid noise being first heard beneath the surface." The same writer, speaking of the total eclipse of March 20, 1140, says:—"During this year, in Lent, on the 13th of the kalends of April, at the ninth hour of the fourth day of the week, there was an eclipse throughout England, as I have heard: with us, indeed, and with all our neighbors, the obscuration of the sun also was so remarkable, that persons sitting at table, as it then happened almost everywhere, for it was Lent, at first feared that chaos was come again. Afterwards learning the cause, they went out and beheld the stars around the sun. It was thought and said by many, not untruly, that the King (Stephen) would not continue a year in the government."

Columbus made use of an eclipse of the moon—which was probably his only means of determining his longitude, and so the distance of America from Europe—which took place March 1, 1504, to relieve his fleet, which was greatly distressed for want of provisions. As a punishment to the islanders of Jamaica, he threatened to deprive them of the light of the moon. At first they were indifferent to his threats; but when the eclipse actually commenced, the barbarians vied with each other in the production of the necessary supplies for the Spanish fleet.

The total eclipse which occurred in England on June 17, 1433, was long remembered under the name of the "Black Hour;" that of 1598 was equally imprinted on the memories of the peasantry, and called to mind as the "Black Saturday;" while the total eclipse of 1652 is recorded in Scotland by the name of "Mirk Monday." According to the testimony of Dr. Halley to the Royal Society on the eclipse of 1715, the titles were not misapplied. He says:—"I forbear to mention the chill and damp which attended the darkness of this eclipse, of which most spectators were sensible, and equally judges. Nor shall I trouble you with the concern that appeared in all sorts of animals, birds, beasts, and fishes, upon the extinction of the sun, since ourselves could not behold it without some sense of horror."

The Eclipse of 1806—A Graphic Description by James Fenimore Cooper.

The interesting phenomena of the eclipse of 1806 are thus described by J. Fenimore Cooper in an entertaining paper which will be first published in *Putnam's Magazine* for September:—

When I left the court-house, a sombre, yellowish, unnatural coloring was shed over the country. A great change had taken place. The trees on the distant heights had lost their verdure and their airy characters, they were taking the outlines of dark pictures graven upon an unfamiliar sky. The lake wore a lurid aspect, very unusual. All living creatures seemed thrown into a state of agitation. The birds were fluttering to and fro, in great excitement; they seemed to mistrust that this was not the gradual approach of evening, and were undecided in their movements. Even the dogs, honest creatures, became uneasy, and drew closer to their masters. The eager look of interest and curiosity, which earlier in the morning had appeared in almost every countenance, was now changed to an expression of wonder or anxiety or thoughtfulness, according to the individual character.

Every house now gave up its tenants. As the light failed more and more with every passing second, the children came flocking about their mothers in terror. The women themselves were looking about uneasily for their husbands. The American wife is more apt than any other to turn with affectionate confidence to the stronger arm for support. The men were very generally silent and grave. Many a laborer left his employment to be near his wife and children, as the dimness and darkness increased.

I once more took my position beside my father and my brothers, before the gates of our own grounds. The sun lay a little obliquely to the south and east, in the most favorable position possible for observation. I remember to have examined, in vain, the whole dusky canopy in search of a single cloud. It was one of those entirely unclouded days, less rare in America than in Europe. The steadily waning light, the gradual approach of darkness, became the more impressive as we observed this absolutely transparent state of the heavens. The birds, which a quarter of an hour earlier had been fluttering about in great agitation, seemed now convinced that night was at hand. Swallows were dimly seen dropping into chimneys, and martins returned to their little boxes, the pigeons flew home to their dove-cots, and through the open door of a small barn we saw the fowls going to roost.

The usual flood of sunlight had now become so much weakened that we could look upward long and steadily without the least pain. The sun appeared like a young moon of three or four days old, though, of course, with a larger and more brilliant crescent. Looking westward a moment, a spark appeared to glitter before my eye. For a second I believed it to be an optical delusion, but in another instant I saw it plainly to be a star. One after another they came into view, more rapidly than in the evening twilight, until perhaps fifty stars appeared to us in a broad, dark zone in the heavens, crowning the pines on the western mountain. This wonderful vision of the stars during the noontide hours of day filled the spirit with singular sensations.

Suddenly one of my brothers shouted aloud, "The moon!" Quicker than thought my eyes turned eastward again, and there floated the moon, distinctly apparent, to a degree that was almost fearful. The spherical form, the character, the dignity, the substance of the planet, were clearly revealed as I have never beheld them before or since. It looked grand, dark, majestic, and mighty, as it thus proved its power to rob us entirely of the sun's rays. We are all but larger children. In daily life we judge of objects by their outward aspect. We are accustomed to think of the sun, and also of the moon, as sources of light, as ethereal, almost spiritual, in their essence. But the positive material nature of the moon was now revealed to our senses, with a force of conviction, a clearness of perception, that changed all our usual ideas of connection with the planet. This was no interposition of vapor, no deceptive play of shadow; but a vast mass of obvious matter had interposed between the sun above us and the earth on which we stood. The passage of two ships at sea, sailing on opposite courses, is scarcely more obvious than this movement of one world before another. Darkness like that of an early night now fell upon the village.

My thoughts turned to the sea. A sailor at heart, already familiar with the face of the ocean, I seemed, in mental vision, to behold the grandeur of that vast pall of supernatural shadow falling suddenly upon the sea during the brightest hour of the day. The play of light and shade upon the billows, always full of interest, must at that hour have been indeed sublime. And my fancy was busy with pictures of white-sailed schooners, and brigs, and ships, gliding like winged spirits over the darkened waves.

I was recalled by a familiar and insignificant incident, the dull tramp of hoofs on the village bridge. A few cows, believing that night had overtaken them, were coming homeward from the wild open pastures about the village. And no wonder the kindly creatures were deceived; the darkness was now much deeper than the twilight which usually turns their faces homeward; the dew was falling imperceptibly, as much so as at any hour of the previous night, and the coolness was so great that the thermometer must have fallen many degrees from the great heat of the morning. The lake, the hills, and the buildings of the little town were swallowed up in the darkness. The absence of the usual lights in the dwellings rendered the obscurity still more impressive. All labor had ceased, and the hushed voices of the people only broke the absolute stillness by subdued whispering tones.

"Whisk! The whip-poor-will!" whispered a friend near me; and at the same moment, as we listened in profound silence, we distinctly heard from the eastern bank of the river the wild, plaintive note of that solitary bird of night, slowly repeated at intervals. The song of the summer birds, so full in tune, had entirely ceased, for the last half hour. A bat came flitting about our heads. Many stars were now visible, though not in sufficient number to lessen the darkness. At one point only, in the far distant northern horizon, something of the brightness of dawn appeared to linger.

At 11·12 the moon stood revealed in its greatest distinctness—a vast black orb, so nearly obscuring the sun that the face of the great luminary was entirely and absolutely darkened, though a corona of rays of light appeared beyond. The gloom of night was upon us. A breathless intensity of interest was felt by all. There would appear to be something instructive in the feeling with which man gazes at all phenomena in the heavens. The peaceful rainbow, the heavy clouds of a great storm, the vivid flash of electricity, the flitting meteor, the beautiful lights of the aurora borealis, fickle as the play of fancy—these never fail to fix the attention with something of a peculiar feeling, differing in character from that with which we observe any spectacle on the earth. Connected with all grand movements in the skies there seems an instinctive sense of inquiry, of anxious expectation, akin to awe, which may possibly be traced to the echoes of grand Christian prophecies, whispering to our spirits and endowing the physical sight with some mysterious mental prescience. In looking back to that impressive hour, such now seem to me the feelings of the youth making one of that family group, all apparently impressed with a sensation of the deepest awe. I speak with certainty. A clearer view than I had ever yet had of the majesty of the Almighty, accompanied with a humiliating, and, I trust, a profitable, sense of my own utter insignificance. That movement of the moon, that sublime voyage of the worlds, often recurs to my imagination, and even at this distant day as distinctly, as majestically, and nearly as fearfully, as it was then beheld.

A group of silent, dusky forms stood near me; one emotion appeared to govern all. My father stood immovable, some fifteen feet from me, but I could not discern his features. Three minutes of darkness, all but absolute, elapsed. They appeared strangely lengthened by the intensity of feeling and the flood of overpowering thought which filled the mind.

Thus far the sensation created by this majestic spectacle had been one of humiliation and awe. It seemed as if the great Father of the Universe had visibly and almost palpably veiled His face in wrath. But, appalling as the withdrawal of light had been, most glorious, most sublime, was its restoration! The corona of light above the moon became suddenly brighter, the heavens beyond were illuminated, the stars retired, and light began to play along the ridges of the distant mountains. And then a flood of grateful, cheerful, consoling brightness fell into the valley, with a sweetness and a power inconceivable to the mind unless the eye has actually beheld it. I can liken this sudden, joyous return of light, after the eclipse, to nothing of the kind that is familiarly known. It was certainly nearest to the change produced by the swift passage of the shadow of a very dark cloud, but it was the effect of this instantaneous transition, multiplied more than a thousand fold. It seemed to speak directly to our spirits, with assurance of protection, of gracious mercy, and of that Divine love which has produced all the glorious combinations of matter for our enjoyment. It was not in the least like the gradual dawning of day, or the actual rising of the sun. There was no gradation in the change. It was sudden, amazing, like what the imagination would teach us to expect of the advent of a heavenly vision. I know that philosophically I am wrong; but, to me, it seemed that the rays might actually be seen flowing through the darkness in torrents, till they had again illuminated the forest, the mountains, the valley, and the lake with their glowing, genial touch.

There was another grand movement, as the crescent of the sun reappeared, and the moon was actually seen steering her course through the void. Venus was still shining brilliantly.

The second passage of the moon lasted but a moment, to the naked eye. As it ceased, my eye fell again on the scene around me. The street, now as distinctly seen as ever, was filled with the population of the village. Along the line of road stretching for a mile from the valley, against the side of the mountain, were twenty wagons bearing travellers, or teams from among the hills. All had stopped on their course, impelled, apparently, by unconscious reverence as much as by curiosity, while every face was turned toward heaven, and every eye drank in the majesty of the sight. Women stood in the open street, near me, with streaming eyes and clasped hands, and sobs were audible in different directions. Even the educated and reflecting men at my side continued silent in thought. Several minutes passed before the profound impressions of the spectacle allowed of speech. At such a moment the spirit of man bows in humility before his Maker.

The changes of the unwonted light, through whose gradations the full brilliancy of the day was restored, must have been very similar to those by which it had been lost, but they were very little noted. I remember, however, marking the instant when I could first distinguish the blades of grass at my feet; and, later again, watching the shadows of the leaves on the ground walk. The white lilies in my mother's flower garden were observed by others among the first objects of the vegetation which could be distinguished from the windows of the house. Every living creature was soon rejoicing again in the blessed restoration of light after that frightful moment of a night at noonday.

Men who witness any extraordinary spectacle together are apt, in after times, to find a pleasure in conversing on its impressions. But I do not remember to have heard a single being freely communicative on the subject of his individual feelings at the most solemn moment of the eclipse. It would seem as if sensations were aroused too closely connected with the constitution of the spirit to be irreverently and familiarly discussed. I shall only say that I have passed a varied and eventful life, that it has been my fortune to see earth, heaven, ocean, and man in most of their aspects; but never have I beheld any spectacle which so plainly manifested the majesty of the Creator, or so forcibly taught the lesson of humanity to man, as a total eclipse of the sun."

Eclipse of 1842.

Arago thus describes the total eclipse of the sun in the south of France in 1842:—

At Perpignan only the sick remained in-doors. From early dawn the people covered the terraces, the city ramparts, all the knolls and vantage points from which they could hope to see the sun rise. At the citadel we had under our eyes, besides the numerous groups of citizens, the soldiers who were about to be reviewed. The time for the beginning of the eclipse approached. Nearly 20,000 persons, smoked glass in hand, were scanning the radiant orb, now projected upon an azure sky. Hardly had we, aided by powerful glasses, begun to distinguish the slight shade obscuring the western limb of the sun, when a shout, the mingled sound of 20,000 different voices, apprised us that our observation had preceded by some seconds only that made by 20,000 improvised astronomers with the naked eye, in this their first essay. A lively curiosity, the spirit of emulation, and a desire not to be forestalled, seemed to endow their natural vision with an unaccustomed penetration and power.

Between the commencement of the eclipse and the time which closely preceded the total disappearance of the sun, we remarked nothing worthy of record in the countenances of the numerous spectators. But when the sun, narrowed to a mere line, began to throw over the horizon but a faint light, an anxiety spread through the whole crowd; each man felt impelled to communicate his impressions to his neighbor. Then began a dull roar, like that of a distant sea after a tempest. The noise became louder in proportion to the thinning of the slender solar crescent. Finally the crescent vanished. Darkness succeeded suddenly to the light, and an absolute silence marked this phase of the eclipse, as sharply as did the pendulum of our astronomical clock.

The phenomenon, in its magnificence, had triumphed over the restlessness of youth, over the frivolity which certain men take for a sign of superiority, and over the noisy indifference of which the soldiers ordinarily make their boast. A profound calm reigned, too, in the air; even the birds ceased their song. After a solemn waiting of about two minutes' duration, transports of joy, frantic applause saluted, with the same accord, the same spontaneity, the reappearance of the first solar rays. To the melancholy self-collectedness produced by indefinable sentiments succeeded a lively satisfaction, the evidence of which no one dreamed of suppressing or of moderating. For the majority of the public the phenomenon had reached its limit. The other phases of the eclipse had few attentive observers, except those devoted to the study of astronomy.

Mr. Bailly thus writes of the same eclipse, showing how even astronomers may lose their presence of mind momentarily by the awful brilliancy of the spectacle:—

"I had noted down, on paper, the time of my chronometer, and was in the act of counting the seconds in order to ascertain the time of inner contact, when I was astounded by a tremendous burst of applause from the streets below, and the same moment was electrified at the sight of one of the most brilliant and splendid phenomena that can well be imagined. For, at that instant, the dark body of the moon was suddenly surrounded with a corona, or kind of bright glory, similar in shape and relative magnitude to that which painters draw round the heads of saints, and which by the French is designated an *aureole*. Pavia contains many thousand inhabitants, the majority part of whom were at this early hour walking about the streets and squares, or looking out of windows, in order to witness the long-talked-of phenomenon; and when the total obscuration took place, which was *instantaneous*, there was an universal snout from every observer, which 'made the welkin ring;' and for the moment withdrew my attention from the object with which I was immediately occupied." The observers of the eclipse of 1860 in Labrador saw "the dark shadow advance from the west with a frightful rapidity, and then pass over. It looked like a dark column or a very dark cloud. The tint of the sky during the totality was of an intense blue. The dark moon appeared to hang out in space between us and the sun. A gloomy unearthly light fell upon all objects, impressing one with the idea that some fearful calamity was about to happen. The wind, which had been blowing in gusts, now sank, and a death-like stillness prevailed. A little solitary bird poured forth a melancholy song, and then the stillness appeared even greater than before. Capella and other stars were seen."

Eclipse of 1851.

For the grand effects of a total eclipse on the surrounding scenery, the following description by Mr. Hind of that which he observed on the 28th of July, 1851, may be taken as a sample. He says:—

"The aspect of nature during the total eclipse was grand beyond description. A diminution of light over the earth was perceptible a quarter of an hour after the beginning of the eclipse, and about ten minutes before the extinction of the sun the gloom increased very perceptibly. The distant hills looked dull and misty and the sea assumed a dusky appearance, like that it presents during rain. The daylight that remained had a yellowish tinge, and the azure blue of the sky deepened to a purplish violet hue, particularly towards the north. But notwithstanding these gradual changes, the observer could hardly be prepared for the wonderful spectacle that presented itself when he withdrew his eye from the telescope, after the totality had come on, to gaze around him for a few seconds. The Southern heavens were then of a uniform purple grey color, the only indication of the sun's position being the luminous corona, the light of which contrasted strikingly with that of the surrounding sky. In the zenith and north of it the heavens were of a purplish-violet, and appeared very near, while in the northwest and northeast broad bands of yellowish crimson light, intensely bright, produced an effect which no person who witnessed it can ever forget. The crimson appeared to run over large portions of the sky in these directions irrespective of the clouds. At higher altitudes the predominant color was purple. All nature seemed to be overshadowed by an unnatural gloom; the distant hills were hardly visible; the sea turned lurid red; and persons standing near the observer had a pale, livid look, calculated to produce the most painful sensations. The darkness, if it can be so termed, had no resemblance to that of night. At various places within the shadow, the planets Venus, Mercury, and Mars, and the brighter stars of the first magnitude, were plainly seen during the total eclipse. Animals were frequently much affected. Cocks crowed at Helsingborg, though the sun was only hidden there thirty seconds, and the birds sought their resting-places as if night had come on."

Eclipse of 1861.

The Astronomer Royal, Dr. Airy, proceeded to Spain in 1860, with a large number of astronomers, provided with complete apparatus for astronomical observations and for photographing. It was of this eclipse that Mr. De la Rue made such excellent photographs. Mrs. Airy thus vividly describes the phenomena:—

"A gloominess gradually crept over the whole scene as if a storm were coming on. The southern mountains beyond the Ebro began to stand up strangely black. Then a sickly green hue overspread the whole nearer landscape. A peculiarly mournful sighing wind, cold and strong, began to rise, as if from among the large old trees beneath us on the north side of the hill. The butterflies disappeared, but the swifts continued on the wing. These appearances grew more and more intense, and all 'instructions' were totally forgotten in the excitement of the moment. It became very cold, and I was glad to wrap myself in a large Scotch plaid.'

Half a minute before totality Lieutenant Gillis speaks of seeing the purplish-black moon "for the first time in my life in its true form—a sphere and not a disk. At the moment of totality beads of golden and ruby-colored light flashed almost entirely round the moon." This flickering band broke up suddenly, and the rose-colored protuberances attracted Lieutenant Gillis' attention so strongly that he forgot the corona and lost the beat of the chronometer. Indeed, the most experienced observers are often thrown off their guard at the moment of inner contact.

In Spain, just before the totality, Mr. Airy saw through the telescope, "while the white sun was still shining, two red prominences of great splendor, and one double floating red cloud. The white corona formed round the moon all at once; and the moon was seen complete, with dazzling sun, brilliant corona, and brilliant prominences." To the naked eye, however, the crescent had diminished to a thread. "The gloom," continues Mr. Airy, "was everywhere intense. I was particularly struck with the moaning of the wind among the old forest-trees beneath me. The swifts had disappeared. A deeper gloom filled the sky in the northwest, and came rapidly on. The moment of totality had come; the whole air was at once filled with darkness, yet it was darkness through which mountain and valley could be distinctly seen. For a moment we seemed to be in the midst of a streaky shower of smoke or fine dust, which, however, was perfectly clear, and which could not be felt. The range of southern hills was of an inky black, while the sky beyond them was an intense golden orange. My shadow on the ground was quite black and sharp as in the clearest moonlight." "The corona was a bright radiating glory, its appearance made very singular from the projection of four or five brilliant beams at about equal intervals, far beyond the width of all the rest. I could not, with the unarmed eye, see the red prominences." At the reappearance of the sun "we saw the dark shadow distinctly sweeping away along the valley to the southeast, a path of darkness, and the clear daylight breaking out behind it."

The darkness of a total eclipse is doubtless similar both in tint and in degree to that of a very heavy thunder-storm. This peculiar tint of shade is thus caused:—The cone of the moon's shadow, though it envelopes the spectator, does not inclose the whole atmosphere above his horizon. The mass of unenveloped air catches the sunlight, and reflects it into the region of the total eclipse, making a peculiarly solemn twilight, which has no analogy in all the appearances of nature.

Mr. Warren De la Rue also gives the following description:—

"When the sun was reduced to a small crescent, the shadows of all objects were depicted with great sharpness and blackness, reminding one of the effects of illumination with electrical light. The sky at this period assumed an indigo tint, and the landscape a hue of bronze."

Total Eclipses of the Nineteenth Century.

Between 1800 and 1901, there are only four of these eclipses in any part of our Atlantic coast, the extent of which is nearly 2000 miles; and as the average width of the moon's shadow at the times of these eclipses is about 100 miles, it is evident that in only a fifth of this coast is there a total obscuration of the sun in the whole of the nineteenth century.

The *first*, and most remarkable of the four, took place here about half an hour before noon, on June 16, 1806, when the centre of the shadow, then one hundred and fifty miles wide, passed from Albany to Boston, and caused that striking phenomenon which is even now so well remembered, a "totality" of five minutes' duration. This eclipse will return for the fourth time on July 29, 1878, when, it is believed, the shadow will pass from British Columbia, over Colorado and Texas, to the Gulf of Mexico.

The *second* occurred on Nov. 30, 1834. It was total in part of Kansas, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina; at Beaufort, in the last State, where it was central, the duration of totality, as observed by a correspondent, was 1 min. 49·6 sec., or only a little more than a third of that time, in June, 1806. The next return of this eclipse will take place next year on Dec. 22, 1870, when it will be total in the south of Europe, near Cadiz, Gibraltar, Constantinople, and in the island of Sicily.

The *third* of the four occurs on August 7th. This eclipse is the first return of that of July 28, 1851, which was so carefully observed in Sweden by many eminent English astronomers, and by the late Professor Bond, of the Observatory of Harvard University. All the savans saw, during the totality, the wonderful corona as usual, also red flames or prominences in different points around the moon. These flames have also been seen in other total eclipses, and during the eclipse so remarkable for the length of its totality (quite 6¾ minutes), which occurred in India last year, on August 18, they attracted the particular attention of all the numerous observers from England, France, and Germany who, with the great assistance of the new instrument, the spectroscope, seem to have come to the conclusion that these flames or prominences are incandescent or highly heated gas (hydrogen), extending 50,000 or 60,000, etc., miles all around the sun.

Since that eclipse, two of the astronomers who observed it in India (Mr. Lockyer and M. Janssen) have simultaneously ascertained that under favorable conditions these flames may be seen even when the sun is not eclipsed. It, therefore seems strange that they have not always been seen when the sun was totally eclipsed; but it is believed they were not noticed here during the great eclipse of June, 1806, and they certainly were not at Beaufort, S. C., in November, 1834, although the star "Antares" (then in conjunction with the sun, and, therefore, distant only by its latitude 4½ degrees) was seen nearly as soon as the corona.

The *fourth* will take place on May 28, 1900. It will be total in part of North Carolina and Virginia, but the width of the shadow will hardly exceed fifty miles; indeed, at the return of this eclipse, which occurred on April 28, 1846, it was annular where the sun was low and total only where it was high, viz., in the island of Cuba, etc.

[To Professor E. Otis Kendall, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor Henry Morton of the Franklin Institute, our acknowledgments are tendered for courteous favors.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A convention of firemen was held last evening, to make arrangements for the reception of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves on their return to the city on Saturday evening. Ten companies were represented. Mr. Alexander McEwen, of the Philadelphia Engine Company, was elected President, and Mr. John G. Hollick, Jr., of the Goodwill Engine Company, was chosen Secretary. Without transacting any business, the convention adjourned to meet on Thursday evening, at the house of the Diligent Engine Company.

—Last evening a wagon containing two men was run into on the Junction Railroad, near Harrowgate lane. The horse was killed, one of the men slightly injured, and the wagon was broken. A woman named Annie J. Martin was run over last night by a car on the Darby road. The accident occurred at Lombard street. The woman was taken to the Almshouse Hospital.

—Samuel Torrance, Jos. Roberts and John Burns were admitted to bail by Ald. Kerr yesterday on a further hearing on the charge of being implicated in the late attack upon ex-officer Daniel Kendig.

—Last Saturday Judge Pierce sent to Chief of Police Mulholland a bench warrant for the arrest of Timothy Reilly, alias One-eyed Reilly, against whom a charge of assault and battery is pending. Yesterday morning the warrant was entrusted to the care of Lieutenant Errickson, of the Second district. He traced Reilly to Point Airy Island during the afternoon, and informed him that he was needed in court. Reilly was bootless, and requested permission to finish his toilet, which the Lieutenant politely granted. While he had his back turned Reilly slid into the water. Lieutenant Errickson went in after him and succeeded in catching him. He was taken into court this morning.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136.

—President Grant is in New York.

—On Monday night another convict escaped from Sing Sing Prison.

—The American Dental Association is holding its ninth annual session at Saratoga.

—The elections in Alabama took place yesterday, and reports give the Democratic party the victory.

—The trouble between the shoemakers of Auburn and their employers have been amicably adjusted.

—General Milton Stapp died at Galveston, Texas, on Monday. He was a native of Wisconsin.

—It is stated in Washington that no Cabinet meeting will be held until about the 1st of September.

—The Kiowa, Camanche, and Arrapahoe Indians, on the reservations, are reported as progressing favorably.

—Marshal Barlow has seized the Spanish gunboats being built in New York, and has sent deputies to Mystic, Conn., and Greenpoint, L. I., to effect the capture of others.

—The Regulators are at work in Tennessee, and several attacks have been made by them on houses in Anderson, Mercer, and adjoining counties. They have shot three men. Military aid is asked for.

Foreign Affairs.

—The city of Puerto Principe, Cuba, is closely besieged, and all attempts to make a sally have been repulsed by the rebels.

—The Cubans now have in their hands a large number of Spanish soldiers, on whom they threaten to retaliate any further Spanish massacres.

—General Jordan's command in Cuba is being daily increased, and has been successful in several skirmishes with the regular troops of De Rodas.

—Carlism is defeated, and the Prince of Asturias is spoken of as the hero of the next fight for the Spanish throne.

—The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron took place yesterday off Cowes. The Aline was the winner of the Queen's cup in the fifty mile race.

—The London *Times* of yesterday says that there are strong rumors of an agreement between Spain and the United States on the Cuban question.

—The English press, criticizing France, says that that country has now entered upon a career of national development unparalleled by any previous stage of its existence.

—Captain Hendrick and his crew, of the barque Ontario, which sailed from New York for Melbourne, and was abandoned at sea on May 30, were picked up at sea and landed at the Mauritius.

—By the *senatus consultum*, French Ministers, says the cable, are to depend only on the Emperor, and will continue to deliberate in council under his presidency, and are, furthermore, to be considered responsible for their acts. He can be impeached only by the Senate.

The Canvassers.

The Board of Aldermen, pursuant to adjournment, reassembled in the Common Council Chamber yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to the election of canvassers, with the following result:—

EIGHTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, William Duffy, R. P Johnson; Second, George A. Hopper, William Keefe Third, George Eckert, Alexander McConnell; Fourth, Henry I. McIntyre, James E. Kryder; Fifth, B. F. Stewart, George R. Lynn; Sixth, William Summers, William Stiles; Seventh, Wentzel Hartman, John W. Baker.

Democrats.—First division, Matthew Morrison; Second, Bernard T. Foy; Third, Samuel Hamilton; Fourth, John McGowen; Fifth, Thomas J. Dentry; Sixth, Terrence Mulheren; Seventh, A. Jackson Reilly.

NINTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, Lambert T. Wilson, Ignatius Schnepp; Second, John Lees, A. M. Wilson; Third, Cyrus Horne, Edwin T. Levan; Fourth, A. K. Dunkel, John Wilson; Fifth, Edward C. Markley, Frederick Jumelle; Sixth, Samuel Copeland, William Blanck; Seventh, Henry W. Thompson, William Davidson; Eighth, William Patterson, John Atkinson.

Democrats.—First division, Jeremiah Murray; Second, Patrick McDonough; Third, John F. Mooney; Fourth, Edward Dean; Fifth, Thomas Roach; Sixth, James McLaughlin; Seventh, Arthur Devinney; Eighth, John Fox.

TENTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, Henry Morgan, John Hesser; Second, B. F. Bonham, William H. Morgan; Third, Jesse Simcox, George Phipps; Fourth, R. B. Jenkins, Samuel Johnson; Fifth, Charles Weakley, Henry H. Stephens; Sixth, Adam Matsinger, Charles Thomas; Seventh, Austin Long, George Kearney; Eighth, Henry Compland, William Young; Ninth, George C. Wilkins, G. H. Woodward; Tenth, Nicholas English, H. B. Lippincott; Eleventh, L. E. Lippincott, George A. Lewis; Twelfth, Joseph W. Tyler, F. M. Pfouts.

Democrats.—First division, John Kelly; Second, Robert W. Kensil; Third, John Moss; Fourth, Jacob A. Ambrosi; Fifth, John Mooney; Sixth, Henry Hofferman, Seventh, William J. Knipe; Eighth, George W. Irwin; Ninth, Jeptha Marshall; Tenth, Richard Hayden; Eleventh, P. Duffey; Twelfth, James Campbell.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, Edward Smith, S. R Edwards; Second, Robert H. Parker, Daniel Shoemaker; Third, Thomas Robinson, George Mende; Fourth, J. S. Webster, W. B. Bailey; Fifth, John Hinkle, Lewis Buck; Sixth, W. W. Sheppard, James Porter; Seventh, John Shreeve, David Walter; Eighth, H. J. Arbuckle, Thos. W. Edwards.

Democrats.—First division, John F. Githens; Second, Samuel Y. Manning; Third, Matthew Crawford; Fourth, John Martin; Fifth, L. B. Jacoby; Sixth, William Hollworth; Seventh, A. M. Rankin; Eighth, D. Vickery.

TWELFTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, Jacob Foster, Frank Logo; Second, William Eretv, John Kirk; Third, William Dropsie, William Langebartle; Fourth, Samuel Hayhurst, T. H. Leatherbury; Fifth, Edward Newman, John Retze; Sixth, Gabriel Wolf, James Penrose; Seventh, John S. Ileiss, Samuel M. Hagar.

Democrats.—First division, Channing Leidy; Second, Lewis Roth; Third, John F. Belsterling; Fourth, W. F. Belsterling; Fifth, Joseph Medicus; Sixth, Samuel S. Emery; Seventh, W. M. Rump.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, Joshua Glendenning, James Heslet; Second, John C. Davis, William D. Deal; Third, Morris E. Allnck, William H. Vodges; Fourth, John Murray, William H. Britton; Fifth, William D. Pelper, H. H. Landis; Sixth, Lindley Maples, Charles A. Field; Seventh, Thomas C. Jones, John Rose; Eighth, S. E. Hunt, H. S. Welsh.

Democrats.—First division, Henry L. Wolf; Second, Henry Wellbank; Third, Isaiah Turner; Fourth, Charles Thomas; Fifth, Smith Skinner; Sixth, M Turner; Seventh, Pierce Hess; Eighth, Joel B. James.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, Edward Cliff, J. P. Williams; Second, Samuel S. Haff, James Fallon; Third, Samuel Yarger, Edward Stiles; Fourth, John D. Connelly, D. C. Billington; Fifth, Henry A. barber, Joseph L. Fox; Sixth, Charles H. Williams, F. S. Gantier; Seventh, George P. McLean, Lewis Reimer; Eighth, George J. Walton, Thomas J. Marple; Ninth, Edward Nichols, Henry Jones; Tenth, Henry Schell, James McNichol.

Democrats.—First division, Peter Armbruster; Second, James Bellan; Third, Gideon Sibley; Fourth, James Brooks; Fifth, W. Harbeson; Sixth, Philip Schrenk; Seventh, Joseph Lippincott; Eighth, Samuel Pomfret; Ninth, Charles Shannon; Tenth, William Todd.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, G. W. Sailor, George Felty; Second, J. R. Moore, G. W. Irwin; Third, George W. Lustre, Charles B. Aaronson; Fourth, Benjamin Sharp, Jonathan Collins; Fifth, William Marks, Charles P. Taylor; Sixth, William Ralph, James D. Curry; Seventh, James Bigger, George Burlingame; Eighth, William Saybert, Christopher Steinmetz; Ninth, Thomas W. Price, Thomas P. Schriver; Tenth, John S. Wimer, Charles W. Wood; Eleventh, Edward H. Radliff, Isaac W. Smith; Twelfth, Jonathan Brock, Frederick J. Walters; Thirteenth, John Marble, Ralph Bryan; Fourteenth, John N. Hagey, Frank Watson; Fifteenth, Isaac Williams, Lewis Bradshaw; Sixteenth, H. L. Aitken, W. C. Stevenson; Seventeenth, James Mackenzie, Arthur B. Cook; Eighteenth, John Erskine, W. H. Petit; Nineteenth, Wm. Charlton, Nathan Stretch.

Democrats.—First division, H. J. Young; Second, John Scott; Third, John J. Derr; Fourth, Benjamin Wylie; Fifth, James Fitzpatrick; Sixth, Paul Dawson; Seventh, John McCosker; Eighth, Frank Lahey; Ninth, William Neeley; Tenth, W. P. Chandler; Eleventh, David Fields; Twelfth, T. T. Derringer; Thirteenth, Henry P. Fenner; Fourteenth, Charles Murphy; Fifteenth, Thomas Gaskill; Sixteenth, Thomas Whalen; Seventeenth, William V. McGrath; Eighteenth, George Provand; Nineteenth, Robert Downey.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Republicans.—First division, Theodore Dalby, Charles Beale; Second, Daniel Morris, Enoch Walton; Third, Mark Geisenberger, Charles McNeir; Fourth, Thomas Wilson, James Wood; Fifth, William H. Middleton, Frederick Stilz; Sixth, William Siner, A. R. Lentz; Seventh, Charles Banes, Andrew W. Wright; Eighth, William J. Gillingham, John Kuntz.

Democrats.—First division, Hugh Kinney; Second, John McDougal; Third, Daniel Witham; Fourth, William S. Elder; Fifth, John L. Trestler; Sixth, Joseph Young; Seventh, Nathan J. Taylor; Eighth, John Williamson.

Adjourned until to-day at 3 o'clock.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 56	MOON RISES	1 34
SUN SETS	7 12	HIGH WATER	11 12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUNBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	July 17
Bellona	London	New York	July 17
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	July 20
Erin	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 23
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	July 23
Bremen	Havre	New York	July 24
Main	Southampton	New York	July 27
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos	July 27
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	July 28
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	July 28
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Moravian	Liverpool	New York	July 29

FOR EUROPE.

China	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 7
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Aug. 7
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 5
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 10
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Concord, Norman, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Reporter, Coombs, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr A. R. Wallace, Ward, Baltimore, J. W. Bacon.
Schr J. P. Ehrman, Harris, Washington, do
Schr Mary B. Harris, Crowley, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Ruth H. Baker, Loring, Salem, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Ella M. Pennell, Mitchell, Boston, Pine Knot Coal Co.
Schr Dauntless, Coombs, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Cora Etta, Sleeper, Rondout, John R. White & Son.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Sanspareil, McAlpin, 40 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose. Towed up by tug America.
Barque Schamyl, Crosby, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr C. McConville, Fletcher, 12 days from Bangor, with laths to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr L. D. Small, Small, 6 days from Danversport, with ice to captain.
Schr M. C. Mosely, Urann, 5 days from Boston, with ice to captain.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Irelan, 12 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr S. C. Morton, Morton, 4 days from Malden, with stone to captain.
Schr L. S. Bickmore, Barter, 8 days from Gardiner, with ice to captain.
Schr Eliza Jane, Steelman, from Great Egg Harbor, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr R. Palmer, Clark, 9 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr J. Forsyth, Applegate, 4 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Lizzie Van Brunt, Wines, 4 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Mary Mankin, Tyler, 4 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Frances, Gibbs, 4 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Z. A. Adams, ——, from Gardiner, with ice to Penn Ice Co.
Schr Dauntless, Coombs, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Scnr Webster Bernard, Smith, from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Cornelia, Noyes, from Portsmouth, Va., with railroad ties to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Stephen Hotchkiss, Hodgdon, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr George Kilborn, Stanley, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr J. P. Wyman, Urann, from Jacksonville, with lumber.
Schr Mary B. Harris, Crowley, from New York.
Schr Lynden, Ranpach, from New York.
Schr E. M. Pennell, Mitchell, from New York.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, 4 days from Dighton.
Canal boat John H. McGilvra, Dunham, 14 days from Buffalo, N. Y., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Brig Reporter, arrived on Monday from New York, is consigned to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, August 3.—Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

G. H. Stuart, with ice, for Chesapeake City.
Forward, with furniture, for New Brunswick.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, August 3.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

E. H. Parks; P. Abbe; M. A. Loughney; G. C. Gere; Moonlight Rover; Wm. Norman; Osprey; W. T. Blessing; Eldorado; and Cascadilla, all with coal, for New York.

W. & J. Thompson, with coal, for Wilmington.

Coal trade, from Philadelphia to New York, dull; freight ruling at $1 60 for 2240 lbs. anthracite, and $1 50 for 2240 lbs. bituminous. Large number of vessels arriving, will probably further diminish rates of freight. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John Bright, McMullen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 21st ult.

Ship Loch Lomond, Williams, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 24th ult.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Barque Proteus, Chipman, hence, at Hamburg 21st ult.

Barque Columbia, Foss, hence via City Point, sailed from Fortress Monroe yesterday, for London.

Barque Meridian, Lenz, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 23d ult.

Barque Bosquah Ajello, La Nasa, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 20th ult.

Barque D. McPherson, Mason, hence, at Gibraltar 13th ultimo.

Barque N. Churchill, Murphy, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 27th ult.

Barque Maria Margaretha, Dalen, hence, at Stettin 16th ultimo.

Barque Annie W. Weston, Dawes, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 20th ult.

Brig Diana Michelin, hence, at La Flotte 15th ult.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
Plaid and Plain Organdies.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 81, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings.
Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

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JAMES H. SHERRERD, Administrator,
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1869.

A NEW PHASE OF NAPOLEONISM.

The present Emperor of the French, like "Dogberry," is a man who has had losses: he was not born to the purple, and he served a long and tolerably severe apprenticeship to poverty and misfortune. For a good deal more than half his life, he was very much down at the heels, and was obliged to play the part of a shabby genteel gentleman with but very few friends. He had one object, however, that he kept steadily in view, and despite one or two slips that came near being fatal, he finally succeeded in seizing the auspicious moment and won the prize. It might be supposed that his own misfortunes would have inclined him to advocate more liberal ideas than were to be expected from the hereditary princes of Europe, who had been carefully educated in the belief of the divine right of kings: but the man was and is cold, selfish, and cruel. To re-establish the Napoleonic dynasty, with himself on the throne, and to transmit the throne of France to his posterity, were the grand ideas of his life, to which everything must be subordinated. Shrewder and more politic, but without the depth and genius of his uncle, he has managed alternately to amuse, flatter, and coerce the French people into a seeming acquiescence in his policy. The shallowness of his system, however, is shown in the growing strength of the enemies of the empire, in the popular discontent in all the large cities, and in the exile of some of the most brilliant and patriotic Frenchmen of the day. The divided strength of the opposition has, however, prevented it from making itself heard with effect until now, when the grand crisis of another revolution is apparently looming up in a not far distant future; and there appears to be a disposition to effect a union of forces for the destruction of a common enemy.

The Emperor achieved a nominal victory at the late elections, but no one knows better than himself how near it was to a positive and disgraceful defeat. To accede to the demands of the opposition would be practically to give up all that he has been laboring for, while if he refuses to yield anything, the signs of trouble ahead are so unmistakable that there is no alternative but to make at least a show of liberality. The moral effect of the late elections is shown in the concessions made by the Emperor in yielding to the Corps Legislatif the right to elect its own officers, making the ministers personally responsible, and permitting them to be interrogated publicly with regard to the policy of the government. If these concessions were made with sincerity, at least one great step would be taken in the direction of constitutional liberty, but the facts that have been elicited as to the actual intentions of the Emperor do not promise that the proposed reforms will accomplish all that is hoped of them by those who are anxious to see another reign of violence and terror in France avoided if possible.

At the opening of the French Senate yesterday, M. Rouher, referring to the duty devolved upon that body of examining the proposed reforms, said he should inquire whether they were popular enough to go hand in hand with liberty, and at the same time strong enough to resist anarchy. He was confident that the Senate would enter upon this discussion with the firm determination of interpreting the will of the country, and that by the combined efforts of the Government and Senate more general harmony would be established between the powers of the State, and the institutions of the empire could acquire renewed strength, lustre, and popularity.

As the Senate is the creature of the Emperor, its interpretation of the will of the country will most likely be dependent on his opinion as to what the will of the country is; and, until the Senate is an independent body, it will never be anything more than a mouthpiece for the Emperor. The ministers are also dependent alone upon the Emperor, and while it is conceded that they are to be considered as responsible for their acts, they can only be impeached by the Senate. This still leaves the whole power in the hands of the Emperor, while it affords him an excellent opportunity to thrust some of his unpopularity on the shoulders of his nominally responsible agents. How such a system as this can pacify the discontent that prevails it is not easy to see, and it is particularly unfortunate for the Emperor that the idea has become prevalent that he only made these concessions through fear of consequences. Such a notion as this will not be likely to make the opposition more tractable, and there is still a prospect of extremely lively times in France before long.

HARVARD VS. OXFORD.

The great international boat-race which is to come off in England on the 31st of August, between the crews of Harvard University and the University of Oxford, appears to excite our friends across the water almost as much as the Alabama claims question and the Irish Church bill did a little while back. Now that the Alabama question has received a temporary, and the Irish Church a permanent quietus, the approaching exhibition of muscle is, in fact, one of the few first-class sensations which the English papers have at their command, and the genius who fixes up the daily cable budget of news in London regards their comments upon the Harvard crew as being almost equal in importance to the Goodwood races. Yesterday we were told that the London press had dropped the eulogistic strain in which they had been indulging for some time, when speaking of the Harvard crew, and had betaken themselves to an unfavorable vein of comment. But the most startling piece of information that has as yet been flashed over the cable concerning this great boat-race is a choice extract from the comments of a writer in the columns of the London *Daily News* of yesterday morning, who is so deeply and thoroughly imbued with the traditional British love of fair play, that he actually expresses the hope—in fact, almost indulges in the expectation—that the best boat will be "the first to pass the winning-post!" If this isn't the consummation of fairness, we should like the cable man to send us a special despatch conveying a clear idea of what is.

But, seriously, this international boat-race business bids fair to follow in the path of all similar doings, and to run itself into the ground by its own momentum. Thousands of pounds sterling have already been staked upon the result of the contest, the odds at the latest advices by cable being two to one in favor of the Oxford crew, and during the interval between the present day and the day of the race still other thousands will be wagered. And when the race comes off, it will be nothing more nor less than a Derby upon water, with all its demoralizing and disastrous concomitants. If the Harvard crew happen to man the best boat, and the fates do not interfere to upset the hopes and expectations of the *Daily News*, John Bull in general, and betting John Bull in particular, will tear his hair and weep. If the Oxford crew chance to paddle the best boat, and the fates do not defy the calculations of the *Daily News*, John Bull all the world over will go off in an ecstacy, and the Harvard men will return to their own country, perchance a little sadder, but assuredly not a whit the wiser, than when they sallied forth to test their muscle upon waters located in foreign parts. In either event, the cable man at London will be in high feather, and will certainly not restrain himself within the bounds of a single column. And the earth will continue to revolve upon her axis just the same as if both Harvard and Oxford were keeping company at the bottom of the sea.

A NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

The unpopularity of a certain portion of the Republican ticket has inspired the Democracy with hope that they will be able to create a division in the Republican party, which will enable them to seize the prize next October without much difficulty. It is calculated that in spite of the notorious frauds perpetrated at the Democratic conventions, and the bad character of their candidates, they will be able to poll nearly the full strength of their party, whereas many Republicans will probably not vote at all, and an easy victory can be gained if a split can be made. To this end the Democratic managers are now working, and we seriously urge the Republicans of this city to consider cautiously the new reform movement inaugurated to-day at Concert Hall. In another column will be found the proceedings of a meeting at that place to start a new independent ticket on a temperance platform, which will be presented for the acceptance of both Republicans and Democrats. Now we will cordially support any proper effort to rid the Republican ticket of the black sheep, Messrs. Houseman, Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong, and we would much prefer advocating Democrats of good character rather than these men.

A party, however, that goes into the canvass with a temperance platform will not have the ghost of a chance. This has been abundantly proved by experience, and the reasons are entirely independent of the merits of the temperance cause itself. We will give all the aid in our power to the legitimate efforts of the temperance men, but we deprecate making temperance a question of politics. We deprecate this movement particularly because we know that it has been inaugurated by Democrats, the funds to start it have been supplied by Democrats, and they hope by means of it to create a division in the Republican ranks.

Let any candid Republican who may be disposed to aid this temperance movement consider for a moment what will be its consequences. It will present a few Democratic names on its ticket, men who feel strongly on the temperance question, and who would be willing on that account to "go back" on the party, and it might gain a few Democratic voters who are of the same way of thinking. But does any one suppose that it would make any serious impression in the Democratic rank and file? Every intelligent man in the community knows perfectly well that nine-tenths of the voters on the temperance ticket would be Republicans, and the whole responsibility of the movement would be thrown upon the Republican party. Although we know that the whole thing has its origin in the Democracy, it will not be a difficult matter for the Democratic managers to throw the whole onus of it on their opponents. Not only will the Democrats themselves vote solid against it, but many week-kneed Republicans will, in all probability, be induced to do so likewise, thus giving the opposition a double advantage.

If the persons who have started this new movement desire to create a reform, they can do so much more effectually by assembling in their respective districts, and, if possible, make a choice between the Republican and Democratic candidates, or if there is no choice, then put up new men that will be entitled to the regards of both parties. This temperance movement, however, can accomplish nothing whatever for the cause of temperance, and it therefore cannot claim the support of those practical men who really desire to see the evils of intoxication abated, while it will introduce an element of discord that ought not to be brought into the present canvass, while honest men of all parties are earnestly working for a great political reform that has paramount claims to the consideration of every citizen who has the welfare of the State and city at heart.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

It is evident that the destiny of Cuba and the result of the present struggle of the insurgents to achieve their independence will be largely influenced by the course of the United States Government. Several important illustrations of its power have already been displayed. The creoles received a severe check in the arrest of the expeditions they had organized at New York. They had relied with great confidence upon the quiet acquiescence of our Government in their violations of our neutrality laws, and they had expended large sums of money upon their schemes for sending aid and comfort to the patriots from our shores. By losing this resource they lost one of the greatest adjuncts of their final success.

There has been a wide-spread feeling that, since we refused to permit the Cubans to acquire strength from our soil, we should be equally careful to prevent the Spaniards from obtaining effective weapons here. The fact was well known that they were having a number of gunboats constructed, which would probably render as good service in Cuban waters as the American gunboats rendered in the Southern States during the war of the Rebellion. The practical difficulty was to devise a pretext for preventing their egress from this country. Spain is nominally a friendly power, having the same right to purchase arms, munitions, or even ships, for ordinary purposes, that we had in 1861-65 to buy guns in Europe. But a principle of international law which forbids a nation from furnishing weapons to one friendly nation which are to be used for aggressive warfare against another friendly nation has been called into requisition, and a new illustration of the unbending fidelity of American neutrality has been furnished to Great Britain. Marshal Barlow has seized the Spanish gunboats, on the ground that they may be used in the war waged by Spain against Peru, and by this action the South American republic, as well as the insurgents, will be protected.

It is impossible to foretell the results of American diplomacy at Madrid. It is not improbable that the late seizure may have been stimulated by an unfavorable reception of propositions submitted by our Minister to the Spanish authorities. There are conflicting rumors in regard to the character of the instructions given to Sickles. He may have been authorized to recommend the sale of the island to the Cubans, or merely directed to request a mitigation of the severities of Spanish rule. The administration will no doubt find some method of expressing its sympathy for the revolutionists.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC RULES.

A convention over which that illustrious Knight Templar, Sir Richard Vaux, presides, is engaged in devising new rules for the unruly Democracy. Several important changes in the old system have been recommended by the committee to whom the whole subject was referred. They favor the Republican plan of having a separate convention for the nomination of each candidate for city or county offices. Another suggestion is that representation shall hereafter be regulated not by population, but by the number of Democratic voters, the rule to be "one delegate for every eight hundred Democratic voters in each ward, and one for a fraction of eight hundred over four hundred." This will probably furnish a more equitable method of ascertaining the exact wishes of the Democracy; but as it will increase the proportionate influence in their conventions of the Fourth ward crowd, the representatives of the Seventeenth ward, and the delegations from other Democratic strongholds, its natural tendency will be to make future Democratic tickets even worse than the one selected this year, if such a thing is possible.

The gem of the new system, however, is embodied in the following rule:—

"Rule 20. When the conventions provided for by these rules, or any of them, are duly organized and proceed to elect delegates and nominate candidates, the voting for delegates or candidates shall be done in the following manner, and in no other, viz.:—The name of each delegate shall be called by the secretary, and the delegate so called shall rise from his place, come to the secretary's table, and give his name, and the names of the delegates or candidates for whom he votes; whereupon the secretary shall report the same in the minutes, and the president of the convention shall announce the name of the delegate voting, and the person or persons for whom he so voted, and in like manner shall each vote be taken."

Sad experience has demonstrated to the decent adherents of the Democracy that no ordinary parliamentary regulations can control the turbulent spirits who usually rule their conventions. They "go in to win," and are ready to eke out deficient intellectual, moral, or political strength by a display of muscular power. If obstinate delegates will persist in refusing to adopt the proper way of thinking, they can at least be knocked down, kicked out of doors, or thrown out of the windows, and more tractable spirits substituted to vote in their names. So many conventions have been carried in this manner that even a portion of the Democracy are disgusted, and the new rule therefore directs that in voting "the name of each delegate shall be called by the secretary, and the delegate so called shall rise from his place, come to the secretary's table, and give his name and the names of the delegates or candidates for whom he votes!" What is the world coming to? Is there to be no more cakes and ale? and no more chances for the bullies to plug up stubborn John Smith's peepers while obedient John Jones votes for him? No wonder the Democracy hesitated to adopt this rule, preferring to adjourn over for further cogitation before they surrendered one of the great constitutional rights of the shoulder-hitters of the party.

The Great Eclipse.—We do not think any of our readers will demand an apology for the very large amount of space which we devote to-day to the subject of the approaching eclipse. The phenomenon of next Saturday will be viewed, through necessity, by each and all of them that are not smitten with blindness in the interval. In this particular locality, it is true that the eclipse will not be total, but it will approach very closely to a totality, and will create a profound impression in spite of the thin rim of the sun which will escape being obscured. The obscuration will begin here at eight minutes after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, will attain the maximum at six minutes past 6, and will terminate at three minutes before 7, thus affording more than an hour and three-quarters for observing the celestial marvel through bits of smoked glass, if we have nothing more elaborate and scientific at our command. When the obscuration reaches the maximum, 11 digits will be hidden from us, and it will doubtless be possible to contemplate the trifle still exposed without the interposition of smoked glass or any other expedient for weakening the solar rays. None of readers should neglect to peruse the elaborate article which we publish to-day, and which quite exhausts the subject of eclipses.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoanted Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS

of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 3) wtj19

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 19

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 19

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 19

☞ JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la mananay de 3 a 6 de tarde,

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23f

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ABBOTT IRON COMPANY, held this day, the resignation of ALEX. ERVIN, Esq., as President was accepted, and HORACE ABBOTT, Esq., elected to fill the vacancy.
JOHN A. L. MORRELL, Secretary.
July 17, 1869. 7 30 fmw3t*

☞ ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will go as far as one and a half pounds of curled hair. The latter after short usage becomes matted and hard, while the former always retains its elasticity, and can be used again after having been in use for years. 8 3m§wf

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf§

☞ IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grade of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 ws4p3m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1869.
The Certificates for the new stock subscribed for under resolution of February 24 are now ready, and will be delivered on return of the receipt.
8 2 3t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING.
PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax.
8 2 3t* J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

LACE POINTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

Have reduced the prices of their entire stock of LACE POINTS in order to close out in season, and will sell

$16 50 LAMA LACE POINTS FOR $11.
$18 LAMA LACE POINTS FOR $12.
$22 LAMA LACE PONTS FOR $14.
$25 LAMA LACE POINTS FOR $16.
$30 LAMA LACE POINTS FOR $18.
FINEST LAMA POINTS reduced to $25, $30, $40, $50, $60.

100 SUMMER SHAWLS, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT, REDUCED TO 75 CENTS.

SUMMER SHAWLS, of every variety, at reduced prices.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS,

As we intend to close out our entire stock WITHOUT REGARD TO COST. 1t

$6000.—FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE.—IRON FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOP, doing a flourishing business, in this city. Terms easy if immediate sale is made. Address, "IRON FOUNDER," EVENING TELEGRAPH office. 1t*

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARDING in a Private Family where they can have the comforts of a home. Would prefer to furnish. Address E. M. C., at this Office. 8 4 3t

CAPE MAY—BOARDING AT McCALLA'S Cottage, LAFAYETTE Street. Address
8 4 6t* Mrs. C. J. CLAY.

LOST, IN COMING FROM GLASSBORO, N. J., or in this city, a bond and mortgage, drawn by S. L. McFetridge in favor of P. H. & S. A. Whitney. A suitable reward will be given by leaving it at the Stamp Agency, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. 8 4 3t

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS.—The pulp of green Corn is delicious and healthy, but the hull is just the reverse. This neat little instrument, in style and price to suit all, from 25 cents up, can be had at the house-furnishing stores. Address Yankee Mfg. Co., P. O. Box 2618, 1t*

CLOTHING.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

THIS IS THE REASON WHY!

ROCKHILL & WILSON

ARE MAKING GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE OF THEIR CLOTHES.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

HAVE A STUPENDOUS LOT OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHING GOING OFF CHEAP.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

ARE DETERMINED NOT TO LET ANYBODY UNDERSELL THEM ON THEIR SUMMER STOCK.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

HAVE LOWERED ALL THEIR PRICES ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

HAVE EXACTLY WHAT EVERY MAN OF THE PRESENT GENERATION NEEDS TO PUT ON HIS BACK!!!!!

GENTLEMEN!!

COME AND SEE THE GOODS,

COME AND SEE THE PRICES,

COME AND SEE

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled

Please send for a catalogue to

MARVIN & CO.,

NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,

No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,
No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia,

Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.
6 16 wfs2m4p

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. | Paris. [3 10 4

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
6 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. 7 27 tuthstf

"THE HILL,"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.
Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stœver, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James F. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 29 mwf4m

RECTORY SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.
For prospectus address the Principal,
8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to
C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,
8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1334 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25,
AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street 7 17 3m

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.
The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday, September 1, next.
For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,
7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street.
CLASS ROOMS 1024 WALNUT and 857 N. BROAD.
Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 24 sw12t

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

KERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA
AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
GUARANTEED BY THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS
OFFERED AT
NINETY-ONE PER CENT.

The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [8 2 1mrp

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1869.

The Chinese Giant, Chang,

has arrived—that's what's the matter. That is the news of the hour. He is trying to find accommodations for himself. None of the hotels will take him, and his agent has been brought to the verge of desperation in trying to effect a satisfactory contract with him and a private boarding-house keeper. He is twenty-five years old, and nearly nine feet high, speaks English with an interesting celestial twist to the sentences, and his talk is as tall as his person. He is soon to be exhibited at Wood's Museum, and is having a drama written expressly for him by Augustin Daly. Although material for two or three good-sized men might be sliced off him, he is only married enough for one, and the extent of his family is by no means in proportion to that of his fame. Chang comes of a long-linked family. His elder sister, who is married to a mandarin, lives in as much seclusion as she can, for she is slowly towering on to ten feet, and her height breaks through every shelter used to conceal it. They say the "growing pains" she had when a child were agony, she grew to that extent. Like Mr. Finny's turnip, which obtained poetical celebrity, "she grew and she grew, but she ne'er did any harm." If Augustin Daly (who now has his hands full of the Fifth avenue) does not get that play done in time, there is some talk of reviving *The Fair Maid with the Golden Locks*, in order to give Chang the opportunity of appearing in the same part in which, some years ago, Behin, the Belgian giant, was so prodigious.

The Tailors of Gotham

have given up making pants for the nonce, and taken to making picnics. They demand higher rates of wages, and for making that demand have been treated with infinite contempt by the "bosses." Yesterday, therefore, they abandoned business entirely—those of them, at least, belonging to the "Working Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union," and mustered in very full force at Jones' Woods. Even conceding that it takes nine tailors to make a man, the representatives at Jones' Woods yesterday must have numbered several thousands. Nothing happened to mar the occasion. Your festive tailor is not a spoil-sport. The only "sports" he spoils are the untutored young gentlemen to whom, as a result of the tremulousness engendered by strikes, he sends home ill-fitting suits. It is said that several houses will to-day accede to their demands. Yesterday no less than two hundred custom tailors stood guard at the different manufacturing shops, and used every persuasion to induce the hands to join them. But it is neither the journeyman nor the clothier who suffers most by these strikes. It is the middle and upper classes of people who are obliged to pay the difference in price. Some of these strikers demanded an increase of one hundred per cent. The clothing-houses have had more workmen than they cared to employ, and when the subject is regarded in those lamps, the demand seems somewhat excessive.

The Demolition of the Buildings

adjoining Stewart's retail store, Broadway and Ninth street, commenced yesterday morning, and it is computed that within four months the completed iron building will cover the entire block. It will be a magnificent monument to the genius and the meanness of money-making.

Detectives

have been making very elaborate explorations among the many out-of-the-way, obscure rooms with which Nassau street and the Bowery are honeycombed. They are on the lookout for counterfeiters, a nest of whom are believed to have ensconced themselves somewhere in the neighborhood of the park.

Miss Janauschek

has returned to this city, and intends living in quietude and seclusion in Washington Square, studying English, and appearing at intervals in English tragedy before select audiences of critics and personal friends. She has stupendous ambition and perseverpnce. These are expressed alike in her indomitable forehead and progressive chin. When she makes her mind up to do anything, it means something. The resolution once taken, she sets to work immediately. That is Fanny Janauschek. Her present ambition is to be the first actress upon the English stage. Her private representation of "Lady Macbeth," in the spring, before she sailed for Europe, gave a promise that, by arduous effort, she would be able almost entirely to throw off the accent which has spoiled so many Teutonic triumphs, and rendered nugatory the best ambitions of thick-tongued Germans.

"That" Sea-serpent,

which has struck such terror to the souls of bathing gamins along the wharves and piers of New York, is again spoken of. Indeed, one of the suburbs here has just organized a company for its capture.

The Board of Health

is energetically pushing on the work of extermination among the underground tenements. About two thousand tenement-house inhabitants have already been routed out and forced to find homes elsewhere. The commissioners engaged in the task meet with more opposition from landlords than from the tenement occupants themselves. These depart, no one knows where. Some turn their attention to tramping, and through the glens, and groves, and highways, and by-ways of Europe pursue a calling which comes natural to them. Others augment the hordes of thieves, burglars, and kidnappers who, during the summer months, swarm around police courts like flies around molasses kegs. A few mount one step higher in the grade of social life, and by dint of harder industry and more mouth-pinching manage to stand the increased expense. That every one of these subterranean tenements was a pest-hole is beyond a doubt, and by clearing them out the abused Board of Health has saved itself from an odium it could not well afford to incur.

ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HOMES FOR ALL.

Location of the New Dwellings of July.

A day or two since we published the regular monthly statement of the Building Inspectors, exhibiting the number of permits which had been issued from their office for the erection of new buildings, or the altering and improving of old ones, during the month of July past. Of course the permits for dwelling-houses made far the greater number of those granted, and, as a matter of curiosity and interest, a search after their location resulted as follows:—

FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS.

One at No. 138 S. Eighth street; one at northeast corner Twelfth and Lombard; one, Front street, above Dock; four, Walnut street, west of Nineteenth; one at No. 406 Lombard; one at No. 1623 Pine street; two, Fifteenth, above Wallace; six, Sixteenth, above Poplar.

THREE-STORY DWELLINGS.

1 at No. 1352 Washington street; 2 on Lancaster street, above Reed; 1 on Twelfth street, above Carpenter; 1 at No. 213 Jarvis street; 1 on Carpenter street, west of Sixteenth; 1 at No. 949 S. Twelfth street; 1 at Delaware avenue and Almond street; 11 on Fitzwater street, west of Twenty-first; 1 on Tasker street, west of Ninth; 6 on Tenth street, below Morris; 1 on Fifth street, above Shippen; 2 at Bedford street and Gray's Ferry road; 1 at South street and Gray's Ferry road; 2 on Passyunk road, above Dickerson street; 2 on Federal street, west of Twenty-sixth; 1 at Second and McClellan streets; 1 on Twenty-first street, south of Walnut; 3 on Nineteenth street, between Carpenter and Christian; 2 on Pearl street, east of Twenty-third; 2 on Market street, west of Thirty-fourth; 2 on Thirty-eighth street, above Market; 1 on Conestoga, above Pennsylvania avenue; 1 on Haverford, above Budd; 1 at No. 330 Somerset street; 1 at No. 1342 Poplar street; 1 on Seventeenth street, south of Wood; 2 at Nos. 1608 and 1610 Carlton street; 12 on Twentieth street, between Arrish and Poplar; 5 on Poplar street, east of Twentieth; 5 on Story street, west of Thirty-eighth; 1 in Lancaster avenue, west of Fifty-first street; 1 in Conestoga street, between Torr avenue and Paschal street; 2 on Fifty-fourth, north of Landsdowne avenue; 1 on Wiley's court, west of Eleventh street; 3 in Sheaf street, west of Eleventh; 1 on Coates street, west of Third; 1 at No. 1618 Swain street; 2 on Market street, west of Forty-first; 1 at Wylie an Cameron streets; 1 on Tenth street, above Brwn; 1 in rear of No. 623 Andress street; 4 at Poweln avenue and Thirty-seventh street; 1 on Somerst, between Salmon and Richmond streets; 3 on Willim street, between Salmon and Richmond; 2 on Secnd street, above Ontario; 1 on Poplar street, wst of Nineteenth; 6 on North College avenue, west f Ridge avenue; 5 on B street, west of Twenty-second; 9 on Seventeenth street, south of Columbia venue; 10 on Wellington street, south of Columbia avenue; 3 on Wayne street, below Manheim; 1 on Tyndel street, between Richmond and Garden; 1 on Second street, above Susquehanna avenue; 1 on Otis street, between Girard avenue and Richmond street; 12 on Franklin street, above Susquehanna avenue; 1 at No. 1412 N. Twelfth street; 1 at Twenty-first and Oxford streets; 1 on Second street, above Thompson; 1 on Twenty-eighth, below Columbia avenue; 1 on Main street, between Sellers and Unity; 1 on Armat street, near Hancock; 5 at Tulip street and Lehigh avenue; 5 on Third street, north of Diamond; 1 at No. 1310 N. Tenth street; 2 on Palethorp street, north of Norris; 1 at No. 720 E. Cumberland street; 1 on Hope street, between Thompson and Master; 2 at George and Charlotte streets; 2 on Green street, between Harvey and Walnut; 2 on Adams street, between Walnut and Tulpehocken, 4 on Norris street, west of Apple; 1 on Floyd street, near Morton; 2 at Bodine and Diamond streets; 1 on Front street, below Harrison; 1 at No. 1229 Girard avenue; 1 on Twelfth street, above Jefferson; 11 on Sharswood street, east of Twenty-third; 4 on Third street, above Diamond; 1 on Front street, below Diamond; 19 at Susquehanna avenue and Third street.

TWO-STORY DWELLINGS.

1 at No. 1007 Tasker street; 10 on Close street, above Fifth; 2 on John street, Manayunk; 1 at No. 914 Morris street; 2 on Seventh street, below Washington avenue; 1 on Sansom street, west of Twentieth; 8 on Watkins street, west of Seventh; 1 at Twelfth and Lents streets; 1 on Elsworth street, east of Ninth; 1 on Hazel street, east of Second; 1 in rear of No. 1725 Spruce street; 1 on Second street, below Dickerson; 1 at No. 1113 South street; 2 on Hoffman street, west of Sixth; 4 on Webster street, west of Twentieth; 1 at Moyamensing avenue and Marker street; 1 on Rodman street, west of Ninth; 10 at Tenth and Grant streets; 10 on Morris and Watkins streets, above Tenth; 1 Moyamensing avenue, above Canal; 1 on Clarion street above Federal; 4 at Tenth and Dickerson streets; 3 on Hoffman street, between Fifth and Sixth; 2 on Seventh street, below Tasker; 1 on Twentieth street, above Washington avenue; 2 on Annis street, west of Twenty-first; 2 on Morris street, east of Seventh; 1 on Clarion street, above Federal; 7 on Montrose street, west of Nineteenth; 1 on Field street, between Francis and Wylie; 1 at Haverford avenue and Sixty-seventh street; 1 at No. 3528 Warren street; 2 on Fifty-second street, south of Lancaster avenue; 2 on Torr avenue, west of Fiftieth; 2 on Westminster avenue, near Forty-eighth street; 1 on Hunt's lane, west of Fifty-fourth street; 3 on Budd street, north of Haverford; 1 on Forty-fourth street, south of Huron; 1 at No. 2316 Biddle street; 1 on Westminster avenue, west of Fifty-fifth; 1 at Wylie and Cameron; 4 at Powelton avenue and Thirty-seventh streets; 2 on Turner street, between Fifth and Sixth; 2 on Eighth street, between Venango and Erie avenue; 1 on Dauphin street, above Gaul; 4 on Town avenue, above Broad street; 1 on Orianna street, above Berks; 1 on Willow, between Foulkrod and Meadow; 1 on Washington avenue, east of Emerald street; 1 on Palmer street, between Thompson and Belgrade; 1 on Poplar street, west of Twenty-seventh; 1 on Ontario, east of Second; 1 on Mill street, below Main; 1 on Cadwalader street, above Columbia avenue; 1 on Belgrade street, between Palmer and Montgomery; 1 on Norris street, between Cedar and Ritter; 10 at Tulip and Huntingdon streets; 1 on Town avenue, near Nicetown lane; 11 at Memphis and Vienna streets; 1 on Taney street, above Girard avenue; 1 on Dickinson street, west of Trenton avenue; 1 on Wilson street, near Haines; 2 on Cumberland street, below Memphis; 5 at Richmond and Victoria streets; 1 on Howard street, above Cumberland; 1 at Rittenhouse and Greenst.; 2 on Twenty-eighth street, north of Dauphin; 1 on Cumberland street, near Tulip; 1 on Richmond street, below Maple; 3 on Wright street, above Twenty-second; 2 on Sharpnack street, between Main and Chew; 2 on Mount Airy avenue, north of Railroad; 2 at Twenty-eighth street and Fletcher; 4 on Diamond street, above Bodine; 4 on Emerald street, above Reading R. R.; 2 on Aramingo street, below Tulip; 12 on Mascher street, above York; 28 at Somerset street and Rosehill; 7 at Mulberry street and Meadow.

THE THIRD PARTY.

Convention of Temperance Men to Nominate Candidates for the City Offices.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the convention, consisting of three delegates elected from each ward, called to nominate temperance candidates for the city and county offices to be filled at the ensuing October election, met in Concert Hall. There were about a score of delegates present and a dozen auditors. In the large hall they looked like sparse sheep in a wide field.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock, I. Newton Pierce called the convention to order.

Mr. George H. Hicks was elected temporary Chairman and Alexander Cutler temporary Secretary.

Mr. Alexander Sloan opened the proceedings with prayer.

Mr. Hicks then said that good men of both political parties, dissatisfied with the nominees put forward by the late conventions, were anxious for an opportunity of voting for unexceptionable candidates. They want a separate and distinct ticket, to have upon it good, honest, and sober men, instead of bad, unreliable, drunken men. To meet their desires, a preliminary meeting was held and the matter of the expediency of calling a convention was discussed. A committee was appointed with power to call a convention to be composed of delegates from the different wards, to nominate a ticket in which integrity and worth shall be the standard value. The time has come for this movement, and I hope that it is not far distant for a State movement, when a convention shall be called for the nomination of a ticket, and the organization of a State temperance political party. (Applause.) The temperance people have been depending on the existing parties for many years, and have been told to wait. They have waited until patience has ceased to be a virtue. If the political parties will not act, those in favor of the temperance cause must rely upon themselves.

Returning his thanks, then, to the convention for selecting him as its temporary Chairman, and hoping that its business would be despatched with harmony, and that no attempt would be made to turn it into a rabble like other conventions, and that a formidable ticket would be chosen, the speaker resumed his seat.

James McCormick was appointed Doorkeeper.

The following committees were then appointed:—

On Credentials—George Goebel, George W. Hinkle, Charles Shock.

On Permanent Organization—Amos Briggs, J. C. Garrigues, Hugh Whitely, Alexander Sloan, S. S. Ketchum, Henry Dubree, James Pollock.

On Platform—I. N. Pierce, Robert H. Longshaw, G. W. Rowley, William Tanner, R. Grant Barnwell.

The Committee on Credentials then reported. Ten wards were not represented, and but few of the delegates mentioned in the credentials answered to their names. At this time only thirty-one persons were present.

Upon motion it was carried that the chairman request all persons present not delegates, nor members of the press to retire from the hall. This was done, and speedily the room was cleared of its few interlopers.

Mr. Briggs, of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported for permanent officers:—

President—George H. Hicks.

Secretary—Alexander R. Cutler.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Amos Briggs was then requested to address the convention. He delivered a short speech.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions then reported as follows:—

Whereas, It is the legitimate province of government to render its citizens secure in the exercise of their rights and the enjoyment of their privileges; and as every great principle or reform must of necessity be first advocated by some party; and when existing parties neglect to recognize it, then it becomes the imperative duty of intelligent citizens to organize a new party for the purpose of securing that reform which seems necessary for the public good; and

Whereas, The appalling increase of the rum traffic in our midst calls loudly upon all friends of morality to use their influence for its overthrow; and as neither of the present political parties have the courage or will to pay any attention to the demand for reform in this respect, but rather yield to the dictates of corrupt combinations, and succumb to their behests by nominating for office those who have for years, if not a life-time, been identified with the liquor traffic, and whose gains and interests are with this prolific source of crime and misery; therefore

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Philadelphia, in convention assembled, feeling the responsibility of our position, and the sacrifice necessary to be made in the maintenance of great principles, do solemnly accept the issue, and unite ourselves into an INDEPENDENT PARTY, based upon Temperance and Moral principles, but upon a platform sufficiently broad to invite and embrace the good and honest men of all parties; to reform the abuses of our municipal government and to nominate men of known virtue, pledged to sustain these principles.

Resolved, That as the dishonesty and corruption, as well as the selfishness and tyranny of partisan leaders, have at length excited the disgust and scorn of the better classes in both parties, we repudiate their nominations, and believe that free government can only be maintained and perpetuated by elevation to office men of honesty, integrity, strict sobriety, and unequivocally in favor of prohibiting the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That freemen should not feel impelled to vote for a candidate whose antecedents are immoral and corrupt, or whose nomination has been procured by himself or his friends resorting to some dishonest or unfair expedient.

Resolved, That we believe the traffic in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is an unmitigated evil, a gigantic source of crime, and the cause of a large portion of our taxes, and should be suppressed by stringent legislation; and that economy and retrenchment in our municipal government, a correction of the present abuses, a better regard for the welfare and interests of the citizens, shall be among our leading principles.

Resolved, That we invite the citizens of Philadelphia to examine the character of the candidates we present, and consider the principles we proclaim. Are not the former worthy the suffrages of the moral portion of the community? and are not the latter right in the sight of God and worthy the support of every intelligent person?

Resolved, That this party shall be called "The Independent Reform Party."

The report was unanimously adopted.

A motion was made made that a committee of three upon finance be appointed.

Amended so as to make the committee consist of seven, and carried.

The chairman named the following to compose it:—Alexander R. Cutter, James McCormick, Amos Briggs, J. C. Garrigues, George Gabel, Alexander Sloan, and William Tanrier.

Mr. Briggs moved that a committee of one from each ward be appointed by the President, to be called the Committee of Ways and Means, to organize and conduct the campaign. Carried.

Pending the selection of the names by the chairman, Mr. Peirce made a short address to the convention.

Upon motion it was directed that the chairman should complete the committee and announce them in the public papers at his earliest convenience.

Upon motion adjourned until 2 P. M.

THE NAVAL AUTHORITIES ALIVE.—Unusual activity prevails at the Philadelphia Navy Yard owing to recent orders from the naval department, and a number of vessels are fitting out for sea.

The Juniata, Captain Luce, received orders yesterday to proceed to the Magazine, at Fort Mifflin, to take in powder, shot, and shell, and put to sea immediately. She dropped down the river at 4 P. M. yesterday, and will be at sea to-night. The Dictator, Captain Calhoun, is also under orders to sail immediately, and will be away to-morrow. The destination of these vessels is unknown, and rumors are plentiful. It is shrewdly suspected, however, that they are designed to keep strict watch upon the coast of New York, to prevent the escape of the fleet of Spanish gunboats now constructing at that port, fifteen of which were seized by the United States Marshal there. They are now all at anchor in the North river, nearly opposite Hoboken.

The sailing ship Constellation, Commander Bance, who was master of the monitor Monadnock that weathered Cape Horn in 1865, was taken to sea from the Navy Yard this morning by the tug Perriwinkle. She will proceed direct to Norfolk, and will be retained there as a receiving ship. The Miantonomoh, a double turret monitor, and the steamer Cambridge, which is having a spar-deck placed upon her, are also fitting out for sea.

FREIGHT RATES.—The following are the latest reported rates for shipping produce, etc., by coastwise vessels:—

Peaches—From the peninsula of Delaware and Maryland, Chester river, Sassafras river, and intermediate points, 60c. per basket, and $1·15 per crate or box. Per barges to New York, $2·35 per 2240 lbs.

Freights from Richmond, Pa., to New York were increased on Saturday last to $1·20 per ton, owing to the announced intention of the Reading Railroad to raise their tolls on coal from the mines 50c. per ton on and after the 2d of August.

Some vessels took up coal for Boston yesterday at $2·50 per ton. To-day freights range from $2·50 to $2·80 per ton. Last week vessels were in demand at $3 per ton.

ROBBERY OF A JEWELRY CASE ON CHESNUT STREET.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning information was lodged at the Central Station of a bold robbery that had been committed at the jewelry store of George A. Eno & Co., situated on the second floor of the building at the southeast corner of Eighth and Chesnut streets. It seems tha the above firm have a show-case on the pavement at the front door of the building, in which was deposited gold chains, Masonic marks, etc., valued at over $1000. Just before 9 o'clock some fellow, unobserved, unlocked the door of the case and removed every article except a thimble.

INSULTING A LADY AND ASSAULTING POLICEMEN.—Yesterday afternoon, the attention of Policeman Wagner and Wilson, of the Twelfth district, was called to a man named George Schroeder, who was alleged to be engaged in insulting a lady in the Girard Avenue Market. They made a demonstration on George, who rushed at them with a huge butcher-knife. They succeeded in disarming him, and escorted him before Alderman Allison, who held him in $800 bail for trial.

THE REGATTA yesterday from Point Airy Island eventuated in the new yacht "Fraud" carrying off the silver pitcher, and the "Little George," second class, the silver goblet. The race was lively contested, the boats lapping each other, and the "Fraud" only winning by a second or two of time.

FATAL RAILWAY CASUALTY.—James Kelly, aged twenty-two years, was run over last night by a railway car on Seventh street, below Fitzwater, and was so seriously injured that he died during the night at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He resided at No. 623 Fitzwater street. Coroner Daniels held an inquest.

WORKMEN INJURED.—William Creman, while engaged in tearing down a building on the western end of the Wire Bridge, sustained severe injuries yesterday afternoon, by a portion of one of the walls falling on him. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—The alarm of fire at 10 o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of the rear portion of the residence No. 713 Palm street, Fifteenth ward, occupied by a colored family. The origin of the fire was accidental.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, August 4, 1869.

The practical, common sense policy of Secretary Boutwell in regard to the surplus currency in the Treasury has been a powerful agent in relieving the general money market of the stringency which had so long prevailed, and which operated so injuriously on the interests of trade and commerce. Hence it is not to be wondered at that the announcement of a continuance of that course should be hailed with general satisfaction. In pursuance of this project, $2,000,000 in bonds will be purchased every Wednesday, in addition to $1,000,000 each alternate Thursday for the purpose of the sinking fund, making in all $10,000,000 for the current month. This course has already produced most beneficial results on the market, especially in New York, which receives the lion's share, and a further distribution of ten millions must act in the same direction, whilst securing a regular large reduction in the burden of the public debt.

We reduce our quotations on call loans to-day to 5@6 per cent.—the lower figure, however, is exceptional—and discounts for prime business paper to 8@10 per cent., the average being about 8½ per cent.

Gold is inactive and the premium lower. Opening price 136; at noon, 135⅝.

Government loans remain without material change.

There was more animation in the Stock market this morning, and prices were rather stronger. State loans were neglected. City sixes were weak at 96 for the old, and 100¾@101 for the new issues.

Reading is more active and steady at 49; Pennsylvania was firm at 57; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 36; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 122. 50 was offered for Northern Central Railroad; 30⅝ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; 37⅛ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 56¼ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; and 42½ for Little Schuylkill Railroad.

Canal shares were without essential change. Lehigh Navigation sold at 36⅛@36⅜, b. o.

Coal shares were inactive. 5 was bid for New York and Middle, and 3½ for St. Nicholas.

Bank shares were neglected.

In Passenger Railway shares the only sale was in Hestonville at 12. 46 was bid for Second and Third; 38 for Fifth and Sixth; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh, and 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200	5-20s, 62, cp..c..	123⅛	47 sh C & Am R..	122
$200	do...67, cp.c..	122½	500 sh Read R..	49
$200	City 6s, Old...	96	10 do.....	48⅞
$9000	City 6s, New..	101	100 do.....	49
$3000	do.....	101	100 do.....	49
$4500	do.....	101	500 do.....	48
$7900	do.....	101	100 do.....	48·94
$2900	do.....	101	600 do.....	48·94
$4000	do.....	100¾	100 do.....	49
$10	Cam & A Sc..	64	30 sh Com'l Bk..	60
$2000	C & A 6s '75..	90½	10 sh N Penna RR..	36
$3800	Leh 6s, '84..	83	100 sh Leh N Stk..	36½
101 sh	Penna R..	57	100 do.....	36⅝
2	do.....	57	100 do.....	36⅝
200	do.....	57	200 do.....	36⅝

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	136	11·12 A. M.	136
10·02 "	136⅛	11·40 "	135⅞
10·15 "	136	11·42 "	135⅞
10·20 "	135⅞		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 124⅜@124⅞; do. 1862, 124⅜@125; do. 1864, 123⅜@123⅝; do. 1865, 123⅝@123⅜; do. 1865, new, 122½@122⅝; do. 1867, new, 122⅜@122⅝; do. 1868, 122⅜@122⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 115⅛@116; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 111⅛@111¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛; Gold, 135⅞@136; Silver, 130½@132½.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 124⅜@124⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 125@125⅛; do. 1864, 123⅝@123⅞; do., July, 1865, 122⅛@122½; do., 1867, 122½@122¾; do., 1868, 122⅛@122½; 10-40s, 115⅞@116⅛; Pacifics, 111⅛@111½. Gold, 135⅞.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"Some surprise was expressed in Wall street today at the apparent discrepancy presented by the comparative statement of the public debt as published in the *Herald* of this morning and the statement furnished by Secretary Boutwell. The former exhibits an increase of the debt of about eight and one-half millions, while the latter claims a reduction of in the neighborhood of seven and one-half millions. In the case of the *Herald* the difference was explained as resulting from including the Pacific Railroad bonds in the grand total of indebtedness, which was not done by the Secretary, while no notice was taken of accrued interest, an item included in Mr. Boutwell's statement. It will thus be seen that both statements were correct, but only partial exhibits of the actual financial position of the nation. It is manifestly proper that the Pacific Railroad bonds, for which the Government in the character of indorser is directly liable, while being also responsible for the payment of interest thereon, should be included in the sum of our outstanding obligations. We may never be called upon to liquidate them, and we sincerely trust we will not; but as long as they obtain circulation upon the strength of the Government's guarantee and until such time as the ability of the road to meet them at maturity is demonstrated beyond all question of doubt, it is a piece of childish deceit for us to put them aside when calculating the extent of our liabilities. It is also just that the accrued interest on all bonds not yet paid should enter into a statement of the public debt, as it constitutes a very important lien on the balance of coin and currency on hand.

"Gold opened at 135⅝, and exhibited a strong, steady tone in the market most of the day, advancing steadily through the intermediate fractions to 136⅜, the highest point reached, and at which it closed in the room. The advance from the opening figure to 135⅞ was slow in a dull, quiet market, but the further upward movement was sharper and accompanied by some excitement, in consequence of the reported failure of a prominent Greek house doing business in Hanover square, a branch of a London house, which has likewise another branch in Rio Janeiro. It was stated that the Rio branch had become involved in gold speculations there, which produced the suspension, and that the house was 'short' between $800,000 and $900,000 gold. The advance in the premium was referred to the covering of this account, although a rumor of intended heavy shipments to-morrow was circulated simultaneously with the other report, which may have aided in the upward turn. The house referred to above has stood high on the street for many years, and was one whose bills were readily taken. After the adjournment of the board the market reacted from the higher figure, and fell off to 135⅞, fluctuating between that and 136 until near the close of business, when it receded to 1·35⅞, at which it stood at five o'clock."

CITY ITEMS.

ALPACA, DRAP D'ETE, AND LINEN SACK COATS.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Sacks, light weight.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Chesterfields, light weight.
Linen and Duck Pants and Vests.
Linen Dusters, for Travelling.
Everything in the way of Clothing suited to the Season.
A large assortment, selling rapidly, but replenished daily; new, fresh, and fashionable; superior to any ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

NEVER ALLOW DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, or any Bowel Affection to have its own way, or the most serious consequences may result. By neglecting such complaints the system is often so rapidly reduced as to reach a stage beyond the help of medicines before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. At this season of the year, therefore, everybody should be provided with the safe and certain curative for all Stomach and Bowel Complaints, DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for with this remedy at hand, all such affections may be promptly and efficaciously treated. Sold everywhere.

DEMUTH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC STOMACH BITTERS.—genial and wholesome vegetable Tonic.

MRS. READ'S INFANT RELIEF facilitates teething, and is a certain remedy for Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. Sold by druggists.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

A CARD.—Charles Stokes will sell the balance of his summer stock of clothing at reduced prices, in order to make room for his very choice stock of fall clothing now being manufactured.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.
A great eclipse is something rather rare,
Like pickled frogs, or steaks of polar bear;
August the seventh we're to have a show
Got up expressly for the folks below,
In which the moon will spread herself, until
The only light we get without a bill—
Plus five per cent. for any short delay
In paying up—is well-nigh hid away:
There'll be no extra charge for want of light,
And governments don't put a stamp on night.
But this aside, I'll mention while I sing,
How MARVIN'S SAFE eclipses every thing
Made or described, in prose, or song, or sonnet,
So very dry, you can't e'en joke upon it!
Moonlike in form, to many *sees* and strange
To have such *quarters full* of current *change*,
Its mystery may obscure your *son* and *heir*,
For none but you may touch the cash put there.
Then view the sun's grand circular display
While reading Marvin's circular that day.
The spherical Safe sold only by
MARVIN & Co.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

THE CONDITIONS OF HEALTH.—It is idle to expect health if the precautions necessary to secure it are neglected. The human organization is a delicate piece of mechanism, and requires as much intelligent care and watchfulness to keep it in order, as are requisite in the management of the most complicated combination of levers, wheels, and pinions.

At this season of the year the body is peculiarly sensitive, because it is greatly weakened and relaxed by the continuous heat. The skin, in summer, with its millions of pores wide open, is a very different sort of tegument from the compact fibrous covering which it becomes under the action of the winter's cold. The muscles, too, are comparatively flaccid, the nerves tremulous, the blood poor, and the whole frame less capable of enduring fatigue and resisting disease than in cool weather. These indications of a depressed condition of the vital forces are so many unmistakable hints that nature needs reinforcing.

Ordinary stimulants will not effect this object. They inflame and excite, but do not strengthen. The only preparation which can be depended upon to impart staminal vigor to the system, and enable it to endure the ordeal of the heated term without giving way under the pressure, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a tonic and corrective so pure, so harmless, so utterly free from the drawbacks which render many of the powerful astringents employed in medical practice more dangerous than the ailments they are employed to cure, that it may be administered without fear to the feeblest female invalid or the most delicate child. The cathartic and alterative vegetable ingredients, which are combined with those of a tonic nature in its composition, keep the bowels moderately free and perfectly regular while the work of invigoration is going on. The finest blood depurents which the herbal kingdom affords are also among its components, so that it recruits, purifies, and regulates the system simultaneously.

AUGUST!!

CLOTHING AT A DISCOUNT

To make way for

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

in our

GREAT OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

we close out our entire stock this month at a

GREATER DISCOUNT

than any other house in America could afford to make.

Call and see what we have that you want. The price will be made to suit you.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Spanish Carlists not yet Annihilated—Portugal Wants a Submarine Cable.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Alabama Election—The Spurious "Tens"—The Cuban Junta Enter a Protest—More Yellow Fever on Shipboard.

FROM EUROPE.

The Carlist Agitation Not Yet Ended.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—It is asserted to-day that the Spanish Government will shortly call out the reserves. It is reported that formidable uprisings of the Carlists occurred at Tortosa and Zervol. Official advices contradict the statement previously published, that two Carlist prisoners had been shot by order of a council of war. Several bands of Carlists, in different parts of the country, have been defeated and scattered within the past day or two.

Portugal Wants a Cable of Her Own.

LISBON, Aug. 4.—The Chambers have adopted a resolution authorizing the Government to grant concessions to companies desiring to lay submarine cables to or from the shores of Portugal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Gazette.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Captain R. N. Stemble has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for the command of the naval rendezvous at Boston.

First Assistant Engineer George W. Melville has been detached from duty as assistant to the Inspector of Machinery at Norfolk, and ordered to the Lancaster, relieving First Assistant Engineer G. M. McCarty, who is ordered to perform the duties of Assistant Inspector of Machinery at Norfolk.

Held in Abeyance.

Nothing official will be done concerning an appointment to the vacant Sixth Collection district of New York until after the return of the President.

Internal Revenue Matters in Virginia.

Dr. Presbury, Supervisor of Virginia and West Virginia, is here in consultation with the Internal Revenue Bureau relative to matters in his district. He reports a remarkable improvement in the *morale* of the service, and a large increase in the collections. In the Third (or Richmond) district there was paid as taxes on tobacco for five months from March 1 last $726,993, being an excess over the same period in 1868 of $634,588—the tax being now 32 cents per pound, as against 40 cents last year. There was shipped in bond to other districts from Richmond, during the same period this year, 4,414,617 pounds of manufactured tobacco, an excess of 912,312 pounds more than was supplied in the same months of last year. In the Second (or Petersburg) district the increased collection from tobacco for the same period is nearly $350,000. In the Fifth or (Lynchburg) district, the increase will reach fully $200,000. The revenue from tobacco in these three districts this year for five months, to August 1, is $1,184,588 in excess of the same period last year, while the shipments in bond are increased this year two and a half million pounds over last. This large increase in the taxes collected is the result of a more thorough compliance with and enforcement of the law, and fully demonstrates the superiority of the stamp system for the collection of tax upon tobacco, snuff, and cigars over the old method.

The Spurious $10 Greenbacks.

New developements are being made daily concerning the new spurious ten dollar greenback, specimens of which come to the United States Treasurer's office every day. When the first series was received Gen. Spinner, on examination, came to the conclusion that they had been put out as a blind for future operations. Although very skilfully executed, they presented so many defects that an experienced person could detect them readily; thus the public were notified of dots opposite the figures "Ten," on each end of the note; the lack of distinct rows of figures in the left wing of the eagle; the want of a period after the letter "E," in Spinner's name, and various other omissions. Two specimens received to-day bear witness that they are a new issue, for all the defects above referred to have been removed, and the general appearance of the note so exactly like the genuine that it almost defies detection by professional experts.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Stock and Money Markets To-day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A sudden change in the weather to extreme summer heat causes a limited business in the Gold and Stock markets. Messrs. Rhodoconnell & Franghiadi, the Greek firm whose failure was announced yesterday, were involved in gold speculations at Rio Janeiro, and the house is $800,000 or $900,000 short in gold. The general stock market is steady, the only exception being St. Paul, which has advanced about ¾ per cent., and at 1 P. M. is quoted at 80½@80¾. The Gold market is quiet and steady, and there are no important variations in the quotations since yesterday. The present price is 135¾. Money is a trifle firmer at 7 per cent. Foreign exchange is steady; 60 days paper is quoted at 110, and 3 days at 110½. The Cunarder China, sailing today, has engaged a specie shipment of $500,000. Governments are steady at yesterday's prices. A slight advance at the 10

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE INCOME TAX.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

It has become evident that one of the first struggles to be entered upon in the next session of Congress will be for the renewal of the income tax, as it will expire after one more assessment under the limit imposed by the present law.

This renewal will evidently be resisted by the advocates of heavy taxation now imposed under the tariff, in order that they may prevent a reduction of the exorbitant duties now levied, upon the plea that if you take away the income tax no more can be spared.

They will thus attempt to reverse the action of England in this matter. In 1842 it had become evident to English statesmen that the protective system so long adhered to was an utter failure, and had resulted in a deficiency of the public revenues of over ten million dollars in the previous year; which deficiency was but an indication of the general condition of the people. Ships were rotting at the wharfs, manufacturers were daily becoming bankrupt, and the agricultural population was literally starving.

The tariff then in force in England was much less absurd and iniquitous than our own, and the average rate of duties far lower, yet to it was rightfully attributed a large part of the misery endured by the people; and it was in order to enable Parliament to reduce or entirely abate a portion of the most onerous duties that an income tax was for the first time levied in time of peace. This act limited the tax to three years, and the revenue to be derived from it was intended to replace the expected reduction of customs revenue, which it was assumed would follow the abatement of duties. But although duties were lowered or taken off upon over five hundred articles, the increased prosperity of the country was so great as to cause a much larger consumption of the things upon which duties were continued, and the actual reduction in the amount of revenue proved to be very small. The income tax, therefore, covered the previous deficiency and left a handsome surplus to accrue towards payment of the debt.

At the end of the three years, in 1845, in spite of a great struggle to the contrary, the income tax was renewed, in order to make another reduction in the tariff possible without danger to the revenue; and this time the duty on over seven hundred articleswas either totally abated or largely reduced. Again increased prosperity was the result, and the customs revenue maintained itself nearly to the full amount collected prior to the revision.

From these experiments, as we may call them, the lesson was learned that the indirect taxation levied under a protective or even a revenue tariff is far more injurious than an income tax, with all its imperfections and inequalities.

Since 1845 the duties imposed under the English tariff have been abated, until within the last year the last vestige of protection has disappeared with the duty of a shilling a quarter upon corn: while the income tax, varying in rate according to the exigency of the times, has become a part of the permanent revenue system of the British empire, which no one now dreams of abating entirely.

In a speech delivered a year or two since, before the Society of Political Economists of Paris, Mr. Gladstone stated the results of the English policy in the following words:—

"Will you forgive me, gentlemen, and will you acquit me of presumption, if, before I close, I lay before you the latest results of our experience? We have advanced far in the process of liberating trade. The efforts and the legislation of a quarter of a century have reduced our tariff from twelve hundred articles, it may almost literally be said, to seven. Of these seven there is one which, light as the duty is, I cannot justify or defend. It is the duty on grain. (This duty has just been removed.) The others are duties levied only to meet the necessities of the State, and they include no protective element. Gentlemen, for this comparatively advanced condition I do not say that we deserve any credit whatever. We set the nations of the world a bad and pestilent example by building up, through generations, a protective and prohibitory system in all its rigor. We may thus, as teachers, have lost all title to be heard. Nevertheless, having mended our ways, we are anxious that other countries, too, should profit, if not by our precept, yet by our example. For this purpose I boldly refer to matters of fact; and I do not scruple, gentlemen, to assure you, as matter of fact established by our experience, that the road of free trade is like the road of virtue—the first steps are the most painful, the last are the most profitable. If it be good to abolish prohibitions and to substitute protective duties, if it be good to pass from high protective duties to those which are moderate, and again from the moderate to the low, there is one step yet to be taken—it is to abolish such duties altogether; and, believe me, it is the best of all. As long as a duty of this kind remains it is after all a question only whether the chains laid npon human industry and skill shall be heavier or lighter; but there they still remain. And do not let us fall into the sophism which would persuade us that the extinction of a duty is of necessity a loss to the State. The State abolishing duties which fetter industry, finds its compensation in an increased return, which the augmented wealth and activity of the country supplies from less exceptionable sources."

It remains for us to apply this lesson to our own case. Our people must decide whether instead of an absolute giving up of the income tax, they will not endeavor to renew and perfect it. That there is fraud under it now, no one will attempt to deny, but it is a fraud which costs the people simply the amount lost; it is not like the fraud of a protective duty, which not simply fails to yield much revenue, but costs the people ten or twenty times the amount collected by the Government. There may be inequality in the present income tax, but no such inequality as that of a tariff under which the silks and broadcloths of the rich are taxed but sixty per cent., while the poor man's blanket is taxed three hundred. There may be injustice in the income tax as now levied, but even now there is no such injustice as that of the tariff, which deprives the poor man of food, of fuel, and of shelter, and doubtless the cost of the tools with which he works.

Will the people submit to a repeal of the petty tax imposed upon incomes, while those who now plunder the community under process of tariff laws are permitted to continue their spoliation?

Let it rather be enacted that false and vicious taxes be abated, and then a moderate and well-adjusted income-tax will be cheerfully paid by those whose gains are honestly and fairly earned. The people should distrust the arguments of those who not only despoil them under the false pretense of protecting them, but are averse in yielding even a fraction of their spoil for the support of the Government.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The country is again gratified and its enemies, domestic and foreign, afflicted with an official statement that the national debt was reduced seven millions four hundred thousand dollars during the last month, and would have been reduced by more that nine millions but for the necessity of paying over one million and a half of interest on bonds advanced to the Pacific Road (or roads) which they are under obligation, but not yet able, to day. The total reduction of the debt since General Grant assumed the Presidency (five months) falls a little short of forty-four millions of dollars.

We are reaping the bitter fruits of Mr. McCulloch's persistent violation of an imperative law of the land. That law peremptorily required him to buy up and hold as a sinking fund one per cent. per annum (between twenty and twenty-eight millions) of the entire national debt. Had he obeyed this law he could have bought twenty-five millions per annum of the debt for less than twenty millions of gold, and saved over ten millions in interest which we have been paying on bonds which should have been long since snug in the sinking fund. By violating the law he depreciated the national credit and cost the country at least twenty millions of dollars—ten millions that would have been saved by buying when the bonds were cheaper, and ten millions of interest that would have gone into the sinking fund instead of the pockets of the bondholders.

Mr. Boutwell seems to be doing his best to regain the ground so wantonly thrown away. He announces that he will buy ten millions more of bonds in the course of this month; and we infer that he will *keep* buying so long as he has the means, unless Congress should stop him. He would doubtless buy faster—perhaps fifty millions forthwith—but for the fact that this would raise the price of bonds exorbitantly. He is buying, we presume, as fast as he thinks he can and avoid this rock in his course.

The end plainly in view is the funding of our debt at a lower rate of interest. Over sixteen hundred millions of it is in the form of five-twenties, whereon we are paying six per cent. interest, when most of them are, and the residue will soon be, subject to redemption at the pleasure of the Government. It is a shame that one bond should be outstanding on which this right of redemption has accrued. If we could fund these sixteen hundred millions at four per cent. (and we hope a long bond, untaxable, and paying interest wherever the borrowers shall prefer, may be floated at or near that rate), it would save to the country no less than thirty-two millions per annum—a sum that, invested in the sinking fund, would of itself pay off the debt within forty years. To fund the debt at a low rate of iterest is to be the great triumph of General Grant's administration, unless his enemies, by their projects of direct or indirect (greenback) repudiation, shall succeed in preventing it. They are working to this end with unscrupulous desperation. Hence the swindling resolves of their Western State Conventions; hence the various knaveries in our dealings with our public creditors proposed in their journals and speeches. They must be met and beaten.

To the funding of the debt at a low rate, it is an indispensable prerequisite that we shall go on steadily and vigorously paying it. To reduce the revenue to the current needs of the Government and stop paying debt, is to postpone indefinitely the prospect of funding at four per cent., and thus maintain the present exorbitant rate of interest. Let no friend of the administration consent to purchase present ease at the cost of a permanent burden. Let us keep the revenue up to the present standard, economize expenditures to the last degree possible, and keep on paying off debt at the rate of eighty to one hundred millions perannum, and we shall soon be able to fund the Five-twenties on our own terms.

THE DEMOCRATIC INDICTMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Mayor and Corporation Council, assisted by some half dozen of the Tammany Sachems, and officered by Gen. Wm. M. Tweed, called their friends together last evening to denounce the President for going to Long Branch and his Secretary of State for going home, "in holiday contempt" of the sufferings of American citizens in trouble through excess of zeal for Cuban and Irish independence.

Sympathy for our fellow-creatures in trouble is always a noble emotion, and we are glad while we sorrow that our city is ruled by a Mayor who takes other people's sorrows so much to heart. Dean Swift used to say that he never knew any one who could not bear the misfortunes of another like a Christian; but it is hardly too much to say, after reading their call and the resolutions adopted at their meeting, that it is just as much as ever the Mayor, General Tweed and their friends can do to bear the misfortunes of the Cuban and Irish patriots in the way which the Irish Dean thought so easy. How or why they would have felt any better about it, if the President and his Secretary had not gone to Long Branch or elsewhere, and why they would have suffered less if the President and his advisers had suffered more, though implied, is not explained.

We would be the last to discourage the sympathetic impulses of the gentlemen who take such gloomy views of the shortcomings of the Government at Washington; at the same time we cannot refrain from remarking that in the whole length and breadth of their speeches and resolutions there is no evidence whatever that either the President or his Secretary are neglecting their duty towards our citizens either in Ireland or Cuba. Our police jurisdiction does not extend to either of these turbulent islands; if they did, our Mayor would send the Superintendent of Police directly to the seat of all the difficulty and have the wrong righted and the crooked made straight. Unhappily, or happily, the President cannot deal thus summarily with outrages occurring under foreign flags. Facts duly authenticated must first be procured, representations must then be made, counter representations must then be heard; sometimes deliberation must follow—a great deal should precede a resort to the summary measures which the Mayor and his friends give us to understand would be employed if the Democratic party were so fortunate as to be in power. It is when the organs of that party make such declarations that we feel most entirely reconciled to the result of the last Presidential election and its exclusion from a controlling influence in the Government.

We think the Mayor and his friends have mistaken the character of the President in charging him with indifference to the fate of his countrymen abroad. He won his fame and finally the Presidency by the ability he displayed in punishing the enemies of his countrymen, and in the absence of any lights other than such as are in our possession, we would recommend our Democratic friends to act upon the presumption that the President will treat the enemies of Americans hereafter substantially as he has done heretofore.

This is no more than justice to him, and it is the sort of justice which the Mayor will expect when he or his friend the Governor receives the just rewards of patient waiting, and are, in their turn, assailed unjustly by needy Republicans.

CANBY'S CAPER.

From the N. Y. World.

Commandant Canby's attempt to force the test oath, or iron-clad, on the members elect of the Virginia Legislature, brings forcibly to mind the absurdity of that blot upon our statute-book. In its essence, the test-oath simply amounts to this:—That no man in the "late Rebel" States is to hold office if he at any time was in sympathy with or rendered aid to said States during the war. Now, as office, under our form of government, is but representation, and as representation is the bodying forth *in petto* of the people at large, it follows that the test oath is a mere means to erect in the Southern States a close communion of loil men. Such a communion throughout the South, every lost soul of them in office, may be a very good thing for the retention in power of that colossal incubus known as the radical party, but it is a question whether it is equally as good for the country at large. The welfare of the whole is best subserved by the welfare of the several parts making the whole, and it is folly to expect the States of the South to prosper as well as they might so long as their public business is required to be transacted by men whose only qualification is that they are not properly qualified to transact it at all. To require the members of the Virginia Legislature to swear that they never sided with Virginia, from 1861 to 1865, is the same as to require the members of the Legislature of Iowa to swear that they never sided with Iowa during that period. We say it is the same; for all the clap-trap about rebellion, the great beart of the nation, proscription, ekal rights, and so on, to the contrary notwithstanding, the plain issue in either case is that no man shall, as a legislator, deal with the resultant issues of the war, who, during the war, was in a position to know, personally, the deeds, temper, history, and opinions of his State. What chance would an 1861 secessionist—who would have been pretty apt to have been hustled out of Iowa in that year, and equally apt to have kept out till 1865—what chance would *he* have to properly enact the part of a member of the Legislature of that State? How could he know the contemporary history of his constituency for his four years of absence? How possess their confidence after his four years of bitter estrangement? It would be monstrous to force a whole legislature full of such men on Iowa; and yet just this monstrosity this trickster Canby is seeking, by means of the test-oath, to perpetrate in Virginia. The whole thing is wrong—the rule and the instance. Representation, to be representation, must be free. It will then seek its fitting channel; loil men will represent loil men; Rebels, Rebels; the sheep, sheep; and the goats, goats.

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50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
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25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
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7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	6,031·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
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20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
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$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25
Cost, $1,093,604·25.	
Real Estate	26,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.

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INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 12§

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 829 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Sq

This Company, favorably known to the community over forty years, continues to insure against loss or dam by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permane or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Go and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, vested in the most careful manner, which enables the offer to the insured an undoubted security in the ca loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
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	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000.

Assets.....$2,35

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, August 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, August 14, at 11 A. M.
City of Boston, Saturday, August 21, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$
To London	105	To London	
To Paris	115	To Paris	

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$
Halifax	20	Halifax	
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray,
J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on TUUESDAY, August 10, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,

1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THOUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commision.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO. Agents,

No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 26 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

CAMP MEETING AT LEBANON.

The Schuylkill and Lebanon Valleys—The Scenery—The Camp Meeting at Lebanon—Conversions, Etc., Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEBANON, Aug. 3.—Passing from the valley of the Schuylkill, with its rugged hills and mountains, and gliding around the city of Reading to the southwest, the traveller is struck with the striking difference in the formation of the land which exists between the Lebanon valley and that of the Schuylkill. The Schuylkill is all boldness—rocks of gigantic proportions meet the eye in every direction, and mountains whose peaks seem to tip the sky obstruct the view of the country beyond. Here and there some pleasant little valleys, deep in the shadows of the overhanging mountains, present themselves, only to be again lost in a moment among the rocks and oaks which stand like grim sentinels, as though guarding these "laps of nature" from the storms of heaven or the tread of the aggressor.

What a difference marks the Lebanon Valley! Here all is mild and peaceful. Broad fields, occasionally softened by gentle hills, spread themselves on every side, and scarcely a rock, worthy of the name, presents itself. Away off in the distance stand the mountains, enrobed in deep green and outlining themselves against the horizon, forming the natural fence which separates the valley from the higher lands beyond. Fields glittering in the golden stubble; barn whose beauty and magnitude guarantee the world palatial, fringe and dot the landscape wherever the eye chooses to wander, and present a view which, if seen under a foreign sun, would be visited, talked, and written about by men and women who seem to live only to see the beauty in things which are pointed out to them by those who have preceded them.

Passing swiftly along through some of the cleanest and neatest villages, and on a railroad which comes nearer to being an "air-line" than any road in the State, the town of Lebanon is soon reached, and we take a hack for the "Eagle," where mine host Siegrist awaits, with smiling face, your orders. Refreshed by an ablution and a good solid dinner, we again take to the hack, and behind a lively pair of mules (a team not very fast but decidedly sure) we are off for the camp meeting.

A mile northwest from the town, on the Jonestown road, is the camp. It is situated in a fine grove of oaks on the south side of the road, adjoining the beautiful grounds of Mr. Coleman. Ascending the slight eminence on which the camp is situated, the imagination is carried back to the days of the war by the long lines of tents and plain deal board houses which are spread before him. The camp is regularly laid out in an oblong square, and combines both comfort and convenience. At the front of the camp, facing inward, is the pulpit, or stand, looking out upon rows of benches, and taking in at a glance the whole camp. Directly in front and close to the stand is a small space enclosed by a light fence. This is used by the members of the camp, although visitors are permitted, nay, invited, to enter, if they so desire. On the left, looking from the stand, are the members from Lebanon, while on the right are those of Dauphin county. In the rear line of tents are those from different places, as well as those from the counties here mentioned. In this line I find the tent of Mr. Theodore Oves, of Green Street Church, in your city, and a few familiar Philadelphia faces meet me as I wander about the grounds.

In the rear of some of the tents cooking stoves send up their smoke, and shining culinary utensils grace the trees. Two large restaurants are on the ground, where those who are without the necessary arrangements for preparing their own food may refresh the inner man or woman, as the case may be. Each of these restaurants is capable of seating over a hundred persons, and I am informed that on Sunday last they were kept constantly filled for over two hours, such was the throng of hungry people who visited the camp.

The day is divided into different parts, each of which has its duty. Services commence early in the morning and continue until 10 o'clock in the evening, at which time those who are no members of the camp are expected to leave the grounds. A large police force is constantly in attendance, and good order has been maintained throughout the session. Up to yesterday it was the intention to keep the camp up until Thursday of next week, but the impression now prevails that the affair will be brought to a close on Friday next. The management of the camp and in fact everything about it, is under the management of Mr R. H. Pattison, Presiding Elder of the district, assisted by a board of managers and some twenty odd ministers. The "good work" has progressed most satisfactorily during the meeting, and "many sinners have been brought to see the error of their ways and seek the road which leads to everlasting peace."

A camp-meeting such as this may be justly termed a religious picnic, and for those who enjoy a few days in the woods nothing can certainly be more inviting. One would suppose, if he had never seen it, that camp-meeting life was fraught with many disagreeable "situations," but such is not the case. Peeping in at some of the tents, I was greatly astonished to view the neatness and evident comfort which prevailed. Most of them were carpeted, and neatly, though sparsely furnished. One or two indulged in the luxury of a bureau; these, I imagine, are the aristocracy (if such a thing exists at a camp-meeting) of the assemblage. The whitest counterpanes and blankets overspread comfortable-looking beds, and as we leave the grounds the merry voices of romping girls and boys are the last sounds which reach our ears. May they ever be happy!

The city is full of strangers, and for this time of year may be considered as doing a good business. Most of the hotels have their complement of visitors, and I am informed by those from the surrounding country that heavier crops have been gathered this year than has been known for many years. This place was laid out as early as 1750 by George Steitz, after whom it was called "Steitztown," which name it kept for sixty-five years. It was then changed to Lebanon, which name it has retained for fifty six years. INDEX.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
6 24 3m H. BELFIELD & CO., No. 435 North BROAD Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 22
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 3500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 ℔ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY,
8 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER. D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE. AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR. For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service. Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc. Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass. Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc. Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction. Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc. Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS. JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS. Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc. PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. OFFICE, [41 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere. Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle. CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand. N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, SHARPE & THOMSON, 5 27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S PLASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good work soon supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years. HAMILTON & COOPERER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS. On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDA / MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock. Fare, including Carriage hire..... $3 25
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 28 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL, CALVIN TAGGART.
6 24 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot. New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

TO VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

THROUGH BY RAIL TO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company

Has now on sale at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, and at the Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, THROUGH TICKETS via Washington and Gordonsville, and via Richmond and York River Line, are sold at No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

Passengers going via Washington leave Philadelphia daily at 11:30 P. M., arriving at White Sulphur Springs at 8:30 the following evening.

Those going via Richmond and York River Line leave Philadelphia daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at White Sulphur Springs at same time as via Washington.

For further information, apply at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

Baggage checked through from residences or hotels, by leaving orders at office of UNION TRANSFER COMPANY, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
GEORGE A. DADMUN, General Ticket Agent. 7 29 12t

1115.—HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS, No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES. THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD. This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 19 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE, No. 511 NORTH SECOND STREET, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB, Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK o Spring and Summer Coatings, To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, [3 28 w AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2m*

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilles Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring tickets for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 9f

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS. TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869. Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:15 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9:45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3:15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6:06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7:24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11:50 A. M.
Mail	4:17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5:18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2:00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9:40 A. M.
Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10:15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2:00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5:45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12:15 noon.
Haddonfield	2:45 P. M.
Hammonton	5:40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves Vine street	8:00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4:17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 20 S. Fifth street.
6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. SUMMER TIME. The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	7:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 6 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street. FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street. SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M. WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.
4 10§

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11:15 A. M.
" Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
" Arrives at Philadelphia	4:10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.
1 1

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 6:25 A. M. for Pin

FIRST EDITION

FLANKED!

Seizure of the Gunboats which are Being Built for Spain—What the Cubans Think of the Seizure.

From the N. Y. Tribune of this morning.

The Spanish goose was yesterday treated to a little of the neutrality sauce which has lately been so liberally dispensed to the Cuban gander, Mr. Delamater, the shipbuilder, took a contract about three months ago to build 30 gunboats for the Spanish Government. Of these 15 are being built at Mystic, Connecticut, eight at Delamater's yard, at the foot of Thirteenth street, North river; four at Poillon's ship-yard, Brooklyn; and three at Stack's ship-yard, Greenpoint. Marshal Barlow has lately received information, the source of which he is unwilling to disclose, to the effect that these vessels were intended to be used against the friendly Government of Peru. Having satisfied himself pretty well on this point, he sent two deputy marshals to Mystic yesterday, by the 3 o'clock express train, to seize the vessels, having previously telegraphed to the Connecticut Marshal to prevent any of the vessels from leaving. Marshal Barlow has been authorized by the commission he has received from the President to prevent violations of the Neutrality laws in the State of Connecticut. Marshal Barlow also despatched four deputies, including the well-known Gregg, to Delamater's ship-yard to secure the vessels there. Gregg and his comrades evidently felt that they were performing an uncongenial task, and as they turned the dusty corner of Thirteenth and West streets they hung down their heads as if they expected some of their Spanish friends to meet them with the reproachful words:—"*Et tu, Brute!*" They were not interrupted, however, by any such apparition, and valiantly boarded the gunboats in the teeth of the workmen employed on them, who, however, took no notice of the presence of these notables. They were accosted by Mr. Reynolds, the person in charge, to whom they presented the following document:—

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, August, 1869.—G. H. DELAMATER, Esq., *Present.*—Sir: By direction of the President, and under the instructions which I have to prevent violations of the neutrality laws, I hereby seize 15 war vessels, now building for your Spanish Government, and now at or near your yard and works. They are seized on the ground of intended use against the Government of Peru.

WARREN A. BARLOW.

Yours, etc.

Mr. Reynolds states that the deputies were very polite, and disposed to make themselves agreeable. They took a walk over the vessels, and after informing Mr. Reynolds that the work could be proceeded with and that the vessels were simply in charge of the United States Marshal, they shook hands very peacefully and left. The four vessels on the stocks in Poillon's yard were also seized, and those at Greenpoint. The vessels are in charge of the night watchman as usual. Three of the vessels are on stocks at Greenpoint, four are getting in their machinery at Delamater's, the other four are on Stocks at Poillon's. Those at Mystic are in various stages of progress, two or three being nearly ready to sail. The boats average 105 feet keel by 25 feet beam. They are about eight feet deep, and draw about five feet of water. They will be about 188 tons burden, and are intended to carry one 100-pounder. The propellers are very small, and the vessels are evidently not intended for deep water. They would do very well to ply up and down the rivers and lakes of Peru, or any South American country. The Peruvian Consul has received information concerning these vessels which he does not think it proper to make public at the present time, and the Spanish Consul is prudently ignorant of the whole affair. Marshal Barlow states that these vessels are not seized under any writ, but under the general commission which he holds to prevent any violation of the neutrality laws. It is suspected by some that the leaders of the Cuban cause in the United States exerted some influence in the affair. The Deputy Marshals detailed by Marshal Barlow to secure the Spanish gunboats at Mystic were Messrs. Winslow and Chrystie.

What the Cubans Think of the Seizure.

Yesterday morning several Cuban leaders received telegrams that orders had been sent to Marshal Barlow to seize the Spanish gunboats now building in this city and at Mystic, Connecticut. The Cubans were in high jubilee over this news, and have since expressed hopes that this action portends a more favorable policy on the part of the Government to Southern republics, both new and old. It is also fervently hoped that General Sickles' mission will result in the sale of the island, not to the United States, but to the native Cubans. Senor Lemus and the principal members of the Junta assembled yesterday in secret session, and deliberated on the probable policy of the United States towards Cuba. It is more than likely that aid in men and arms will speedily be sent to Cuba from some Florida or Georgia port. Colonel Rapp and several other officers of the late expedition are in daily communication with the Junta. Senor Ruiz is not a diplomatic agent, either of the Cuban Government or New York Junta, but is a rich Cuban who has given his funds with a lavish hand to the cause of his country's freedom, and holds, on that account, a prominent position among the Cuban patriots in the United States.

Additional Particulars.

From the N. Y. Herald of this morning.

The order for the seizure was jointly received by United States District Attorney Pierrepont and United States Marshal Barlow a few days ago, and though the whereabouts of the vessels were at the time perfectly well known to these officers, some little time was needed to lay their plans for the most perfect and efficient fulfilment of these orders in the premises. Yesterday morning everything was working well. General Barlow and a posse of deputies proceeded to the pier foot of Thirteenth street, and there, stretching some distance up the river, along the adjacent wharves, they found fifteen gunboats. Eight of these boats had their boilers in, and were having their machinery rapidly completed and fitted in under the personal superintendence and business promptitude of Mr. Delamater, the first builder of the Ericsson monitors. The work, for the purpose of despatch, and which we specially note for the benefit of Government, was divided among several shops. The manufacture of the boilers of these vessels was contracted out by Mr. Delamater to a firm in Newark; so that the completion of the boats was going on simultaneously in their various parts in different places at one and the same time. It may be here remarked that no expense was spared on the part of the Spanish Government for the speediest fruition of their intentions and desires with regard to these small but most perfect and formidable vessels-of-war. The best efforts and most urgent appeals of the Peruvian Minister were of course not wanting in representations to the Government as to the actual object and proposed determination of the Spanish Government with regard to the special services to which these vessels were to be put. But for some considerable time, as before remarked, the authorities at Washington were deaf to all these representations and remonstrances, till quite suddenly and all at once the order came to this city a few days since for their seizure. But besides the capture of these fifteen vessels here in the city the Marshal has sent, in the charge of proper officers, the mandate of the Government for the seizure of fifteen other gunboats, which also, under Spanish contract, were being then built at Mystic, Connecticut. These vessels have, therefore, also been seized, making thirty in all. Four of these were already launched, and one, it is said, would have sailed out of the port on Saturday next.

The seizure entails no loss upon the contractors engaged in either constructing the hulls of the vessels or making the machinery. The Spanish government has been most liberal, even lavish, in its disbursements. A million dollars in gold arrived in this city some two months ago, in the hands of a trusted emissary, to pay the instalments agreed upon as the work progressed. According to this contract $400,000 have been paid over every twenty days during the progress, which sum fully indemnifies the contractors for the work done up to the present moment, so that no feeling of pecuniary loss comes on to mar the higher feeling inherent in the breasts of all American citizens at seeing a great undertaking designed to overthrow or crush the aspirations and struggles of a brave people after liberty has been brought to naught. The contract for arming these vessels was held by a firm at Cold Springs, but to all inquiries whether the seizure of the war material then ready and in course of preparation for the arming of these vessels was included in the order for the seizure of the vessels themselves, it was impossible to get a positive reply.

It were needless to say that the tardy recognition of international comity as due by the United States Government to the people and Government of Peru, and of relative justice as between the patriots of Cuba and the Spanish people, has been hailed with heartfelt delight by the three nationalities most interested in the issue—by the people of the United States, who feared for the honor of their flag, apparently aiding the strong against the weak, as opposed to all the grand principles of the republic; by the Peruvians, who ask nothing but fair play and no favor, and by the brave liberators of Cuba, who had a right to expect sympathy if not support in their efforts for emancipation and freedom from an oppressive and hateful yoke.

On the other hand, the Spanish authorities here are as crestfallen and cast down as the opposing Junta are jubilant and elated. The flimsy subterfuge that these captured vessels were designed to be used in the suppression of revolution in the ever-faithful isle having been seen through by the Government and their true character recognized, even at the last moment, and the policy of the United States vindicated therein, has given fresh hope not only to Peru but to the Junta.

HILDEBRAND.

Fruitless Pursuit of the Great Missouri Outlaw.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 2.

Col. Bowen, the leader of the police detectives who for several months have been scouring the woods of Washington and St. Francois counties in search of Sam Hildebrand, the desperate murderer and outlaw, returned to the city yesterday, and reports that all efforts to capture Hildebrand have proved unsuccessful.

Several weeks ago Col. Bowen and his men made a vigorous march for Hildebrand, and more than once were upon his trail, with a strong hope of catching him, but the wily woodsman eluded the pursuit, and still roams at large, the terror of the whole people of two or three counties.

In their eagerness to capture the desperado, the pursuers resorted to rather harsh measures in several instances, but their action in every case was approved by the law-abiding citizens, who have been kept in constant terror by the Hildebrand gang. In order to obtain information concerning the haunts and habits of Hildebrand, it was sometimes deemed necessary to frighten and torture persons who were believed to possess the information desired, and who refused to divulge the secret. Several men, said to be connected with the outlaw, were hung up by the neck until they consented to tell what they knew, and it was a matter of regret with the people of the neighborhood that some of them were not left hanging.

At one time Hildebrand was traced to a cave on Big river, and an effort made to smoke him out, but this failed, and some of the boldest men of the party entered the cave, only to find that the outlaw had escaped at another outlet.

A week or two ago, Governor McClurg went down to the scene of Hildebrand's exploits, and through his efforts companies of armed men were formed in Washington, Madison, and St. Francois counties for the purpose of enforcing the law and bringing to justice not only Hildebrand, but others who are nearly as bad.

It is well known that these counties are infested by bands of desperate and lawless men, who commit murder and robbery with impunity, and keep in constant dread the peaceable and honest farmers, who are afraid to invoke the law against them. The object of the armed companies, acting under authority of the Governor, is to protect the innocent and bring the guilty to justice. The idea that such large forces are designed simply for the capture of one man is fallacious. Hildebrand is not alone in his infamy; but there are whole bands of outlaws who must be driven out, and it requires concert of action and legal authority on the part of the people to do this. Hildebrand himself is a wanderer and a fugitive, who lives in caves, swamps, and inaccessible places, but others, not so well known, commit daily depredations upon the peaceable inhabitants, and lay their sins upon his shoulders. The intention is to organize companies in all the counties south of Washington, even as far down as the Arkansas line, and rid the country of the desperadoes who infest it. There will be something more serious than mock hangings, if these men do not take warning and discontinue their unlawful practices.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

A Kansas Town Demolished by a Hurricane.

The Lawrence (Kan.) *Journal* of July 30 gives the following particulars of the destruction by a hurricane of the town of Kansas in that State:—

The storm that passed over Lawrence Tuesday evening will long be remembered by our citizens, not particularly for the severity of the wind and fall of rain, as it will be for the unusual and almost continuous glare of electricity that filled the atmosphere. The heavens seemed to have been lit up with one continual blaze of electricity, and the otherwise dark night was more brilliant than if illuminated by the "round laughing moon." The thunder at times was very severe, but its severity was more spasmodic—it seemed well enough satisfied with staying off at a distance and indulging in one incessant growl, like an angry lion. No damage was sustained near Lawrence that we have heard of. The fury of the storm had been spent before it reached our city, but northwest and west of Lawrence in some places it was terrific, especially where it reached the headwaters of the Kansas river. Messrs. Thomas Thompson and S. N. Beman, who reached this city on Wednesday evening from the West, informs us that they stopped on Tuesday night at Detroit, a small town about six miles east of Abilene, on the Kansas Pacific Road, and that about nine o'clock the storm burst forth upon that devoted village in all its fury. The thunder and lightning were terrific, and the wind swept past, a perfect hurricane. The station is known on the railroad map as Lamb's Point, but a town has just started up which was named Detroit. Some eight or ten houses had already been built, and a number of persons were camped on the town site, who were living in their tents until they could put up temporary dwellings. Every house in the village, with one exception, was entirely destroyed; furniture, bed, and bedding were scattered over the prairie and lost and destroyed. Fortunately no one received any serious injury, although a number were slightly injured. People were compelled to stand out on the prairie, after the buildings were blown away, and endure the terrors of the hurricane and the pitiless pelting of rain and hail. Only two families had secured anything like a shelter from the storm, and one of these did so by taking refuge in a cellar after the building had been demolished, and by this means secured a partial shelter from the fury of the elements. Those in tents fared better than those in houses. Although the tents blew down, yet they fell upon the occupants, and thus saved them from a severe pelting. A log-house that had braved the storms for the past eleven years, being the first house built in that locality, and which had been used as a house of entertainment or hotel, was leveled with the ground. In many places the corn has been completely riddled by the hail, and wheat that had been harvested and shocked in the field was scattered in every direction. The hurricane struck the fated village from the northwest, and the work of destruction was quick and terrible.

LYNCH LAW.

The Hanging of the Illinois Horse-thief—A Desperate Hand-to-hand Fight.

Brief mention has already been made of the killing of Deputy Sheriff Pratt, of Tazewell county, Illinois, by a band of horse-thieves of whom he was in pursuit, and also the wounding of the jailor. The following are the particulars of the killing, the arrest of the supposed murderers, and what followed their arrest. The horse-thieves had been arrested, but their attorney succeeded in releasing them on the ground that no warrant had been issued. Procuring proper papers, Deputy Sheriff Henry Pratt, with three others, among whom was the jailor, started after the men. This was on Friday morning. Between 8 and 10 o'clock at night they met three men on the road, who looked suspicious. Upon their refusal to halt, the Sheriff and party fired, using every shot. When they closed the desperadoes fired; the first volley killed Deputy Sheriff Pratt almost instantly, and seriously injured the jailor. The thieves succeeded in escaping, and the party returned home. When the facts were known the wildest excitement prevailed at Pekin. On Saturday morning Marshal Stone, with fifty citizen volunteers, armed to the teeth, set out to capture the villains. They scoured the whole country, and found six men who could not give a good account of themselves. These were brought to Pekin and put in jail. The excitement was now at fever heat. Men from all parts of the country came pouring into Pekin, swearing vengeance. A mob was soon raised, composed of from five hundred to eight hundred men, and embracing leading citizens of Pekin and Delavan. The throng surrounded the jail and demanded the prisoners. Not getting them, they threatened to force the jail. Nothing, however, was done until late at night, when the crowd increased. The clamor was kept up until 3 o'clock Sunday morning, when the doors were broken down and the mob rushed into the building and demanded the keys of the cell where the ringleader, Bill Berry, was confined. The Sheriff refused, when a blacksmith was procured who beat down the door of the iron cell. Here a desperate hand-to-hand encounter in the dark took place between the doomed man and the crazed mob. During the melee three men were stabbed by Berry, one it is thought fatally. Several shots were fired at him, one passing through his head. He was finally overcome and dragged to the nearest tree and lynched, where his body hung until daylight. The excitement is by no means allayed, and the populace still thirst for blood. Officers are still in pursuit of another man, who is supposed to have shot Pratt. When he is taken, a repetition of the above may be expected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh Gold 1....	97	100 sh St Nich Coal.	3¾
$140 Sch N 6s, '82.2d	64½	100 do.....	3¾
$1000 5-20s, '65, cp.	122½	100 sh Read R..b30.	49
$10000 City 6s, N..b5.	100⅞	100 do..b30wn.	49
$1000 Leh V R 1s.	94	100 do.....	48⅞
$15000 Phila & E 7s.	85	200 sh N Y & Mid..	
100 sh Hestonv'e.b30	12½	s5wn..	5
8 sh Leh Val R....	57	20 sh Ch & Del St.	41

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New..101		8 sh Cam & Am R.121¾	
$2000 Leh Con 1....	97¼	100 sh Leh Val R....	57
$5000 C & A 6s, '85..	85	100 sh O C & A R.b60	49
5 sh Penna.....b5.	57	100 sh Fulton Coal.	5¼
26 do.....	57	100 sh Reading RR..48	94
3 do.....	57		

—Dumas has been considerately presented with a burial lot.

—Menotti Garibaldi is to visit England shortly, accompanied by his brother-in-law.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Prince Napoleon and the Throne of Spain—Three Men Killed by a Railway Accident in Connecticut—A Horrible Murder in Boston.

FROM EUROPE.

Prince Napoleon and the Spanish Throne.

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—It is said that the candidature of Prince Napoleon to the throne of Spain will be supported by Prim and Olozaga.

Minister Shellabarger.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Samuel Shellabarger, the new American Minister to Portugal, has arrived at Southampton.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 4—A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. U. S. Five twenties quiet and steady at 83⅝. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94⅛.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Bourse last night closed quiet. Rentes, 72f. 92c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4—A.M.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 12⅝d.; middling Orleans, 13@13⅛d. The sales will probably reach 12,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, Aug. 4.—Cotton last night closed quiet and steady at 154f. on the spot.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 4—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties quiet at 83¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4—P. M.—Lard firmer. Tallow, 46s. 6d.

HAVRE, Aug. 4.—Cotton, 154¾f. on the spot.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Greenbacks.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The work of engraving the new plates for the national currency is rapidly progressing at the Treasury Department, and will be completed in a short time. The plates for the new ones and twos are finished, and the workmen are now engaged on the plates for all other denominations, from the five to the one thousand dollar notes. The engraving, however, of the new issues, the printing of the faces and the seals of all the denominations, will be performed in the printing and engraving bureau, while the backs will be printed in New York. Every possible caution will be taken to prevent frauds, including the taking of lead impressions for electrotype plates.

Held in Abeyance.

Commissioner Delano has not yet nominated the supervisor of internal revenue for the Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island district. He relies upon the suggestion of Mr. Boutwell for the appointment of this officer. It is expected Mr. Boutwell will determine the matter during his visit to Massachusetts.

Personal.

Assistant Postmaster-General Earle has received a despatch from Postmaster-General Cresswell, stating that he was rapidly recovering from his recent injury, and expected to be in Washington in the course of a week or ten days.

Secretary Robeson is absent on a short visit to Long Branch, but is expected to return to-morrow evening.

J. W. Douglass, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has returned here from a brief visit to Erie, Pa.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Unrequited Love and Murder in Boston.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Kate, the wife of Dr. Alva Hobbs, of No. 126 Washington street, was shot and killed last night in her own parlor, by Major Thomas L. White, about 30 years of age, of Mississippi, who had been boarding with Dr. Hobbs, and was under medical treatment.

It does not appear that there were any suspicions of his design on the life of Mrs. Hobbs until about the time he shot her. Two shots were fired from a revolver, the second one entering the woman's left breast. Her death was instant. The murderer was immediately arrested.

Mrs. Hobbs became acquainted with White at the South, and through her infatuation he endeavored to obtain her affections, failing in which, he shot her. The murdered woman was the second wife of the doctor, and was thirty-five years of age.

An examination of the room of the murderer after his arrest revealed a scene of the wildest disorder. Books and papers were scattered about in every direction, and innumerable letters were found in a partially consumed condition.

A Bold Burglary.

During the absence of the family yesterday, the mansion of ex-Mayor Fay, in Chelsea, was completely cleared out of all the silver-ware and other valuables by burglars.

A Fatal Railway Disaster in Connecticut.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BETHEL, Conn., Aug. 4.—Yesterday morning the trestle-work on the Fishkill and Providence Railroad gave way with the dirt trains, and one man named Kelly, a carpenter, was killed instantly. Two others died within half an hour, and four others were hurt and are not expected to live.

Miners Going to Work.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 4.—The miners of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, numbering in all about 500, at a meeting last night unanimously agreed to go to work at the offer made by the company of thirty cents per ton advance and no question of basis or sliding scale of prices. This will give the miners from $3 50 to $5 per day, which is accepted as satisfactory by them.

The Altoona Incendiaries.

ALTOONA, August 4.—The motion for a new trial in the case of the incendiaries Thomas A. Beales and Thomas Duke, after an able argument was overruled and the prisoners brought up for sentence—Beales to ten years and Duke to five years and six months in the Western Penitentiary.

The Alabama Election.

SELMA, August 3.—The election passed off quietly. Reports from several beats show a considerable falling off from the vote of last year. The vote in this city resulted as follows:—Buck, 2038; Mann, 511. Republican loss, 511; Democratic loss, 182. In the Union beat Mann has 32 votes and Buck none.

The Weather at the Sea-side.

The following was the state of the weather at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:—

Atlantic City, wind west, clear, 70.
Cape May, wind southwest, clear, 71.
Long Branch, wind north, clear.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.....	210	Pacific Mail Steam...	84⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.....	97¾	Mil. & St. Paul R....	80¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R..	106¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	89¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	107	Adams Express.....	58⅝
Chi. and N. W. com..	87¾	Wells, Fargo & Co....	19⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref..	97¾	Gold.....	138¾
Chi. and R. I. R.....	114¾	Market dull.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	123		

THIRD EDITION

THOSE GUNBOATS.

President Grant Exercising Himself About the Seizure—How the Affair is Regarded at the Capital.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Seizure of the Spanish Gunboats.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The seizure of the Spanish gunboats at New York yesterday was not under direct authority from this city, though it was not unknown to the Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet. Some time ago it was determined that the gunboats building at New York for Spain should not be allowed to leave American waters, if any pretext or color of law could be found for detaining them. The President has all along been hostile to their being built in our ports, and on one occasion expressed the opinion that he did not think they would get to sea when finished. It will be remembered that the Spanish Minister complained to Secretary Fish that the iron-clads purchased from our Government by Peru were intended to be used against Spain in Spanish waters, whereupon Mr. Fish answered him by pointing to the contract entered into by the Peruvian government that the iron-clads were not to be used against any government at peace with us. The new Peruvian Minister, M. Freyre, has since his arrival here been busy looking after the Spanish gunboats, and for this purpose has spent most of his time at New York. He has an idea that they are to be used against Peru as well as Cuba.

Since Peru has recognized Cuba, the Spanish Government has regarded the old quarrel as renewed, for there has been no peace declared; though on account of having so much trouble on hand, Spain could not resume active hostilities against Peru. It is understood, therefore, that the Peruvian Minister caused information to be lodged with the United States Marshal, which led to the seizure of the gunboats.

If the Spanish Minister enters into bonds that the gunboats shall not be used against any power with which the United States is at peace, they will probably be released.

FROM NEW YORK.

The President and the Seizure of the Spanish Gunboats.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—President Grant paid a flying visit to United States District Attorney Pierrepont's office in the United States Court Building, in Chambers street, but finding the District Attorney out, he almost immediately left. It is reported that he desired to see both Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State, and the District Attorney, Pierrepont, to confer with them in relation to the late seizures of the Spanish gunboats. Fish and Pierrepont are now at Garrison's, and President Grant is to go there.

The Markets To-day.

The market is quite easy. Call loans 5@6 for Governments, 6@7 for stocks. Foreign exchange weak; prime 110, less 1-6; sight, 110⅝; late exports of grain at reduced sales caused a reduction in exchange. Gold dull, 136@135⅞@⅝@⅞. Southern State bonds dull and lower. Governments quiet until after awards, when a firmer feeling prevailed. The awards at the Government sale of gold were $2,000,000. Jay Cooke took $1,180,000 at 121 46 and 71. Rates were 121 5-16 and 121-71. Railway mortgages firmer; Central, 97½@98; Harlem, Hudson River, Pacific Mail and Northwestern advanced a trifle.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Stocks firm. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 135⅞; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 125; do. 1864, do., 123½; do. 1865, do., 123⅛; do. do. new, 122¼; do. 1867, 122½; do. 1868, 122¾; 10-40s, 115⅝; Virginia sixes, new, 61; Missouri sixes, 87½; Canton Company, 62; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central, 210½; Erie, 28¾; Reading, 97½; Hudson River, 185½; Michigan Central, 132; Michigan Southern, 106½; Illinois Central, 141¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 114¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153; Western Union Telegraph, 39.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Cotton steady; 260 bales sold at 33½c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales of 7500 barrels. Wheat firm but quiet; sales of 26,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 56@1 57; red Western, $1 63. Corn firmer, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 58,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 12. Oats dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 21,000 bushels Western at 86c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new Mess, $33 20. Lard quiet. Whisky steady at $1 10.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Movements of Steamers.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3.—The steamer Constitution arrived from Panama to-day. The United States steamer Pensacola sailed this morning for Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

The San Francisco Democracy.

The Democratic City and County Convention nominated Frank McCappen, the present incumbent, for Mayor.

$12,000,000 in Gold Locked Up.

It is stated that twelve million dollars of gold coin is locked up in the Assistant Treasury in this city, to the great injury of the community.

How They Die in the Golden City.

The report of the Coroner of San Francisco for the past twelve months shows a total of 443 deaths requiring investigation, 39 of which were suicides, 11 murders, and 82 accidents.

The San Francisco Markets.

Flour, $5 87; sales of Oregon extra at $5 25@5 87½; choice, $1 75. Legal-tenders, 74.

Arrest of a Culprit in Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—A young man named W. S. T. Fallman was arrested here yesterday, on authority of a despatch from Boston, charged with passing a hundred-dollar counterfeit note on a railroad agent there. He had in his possession the ticket he bought, which is held for identification.

The Baltimore Produce Markets.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Cotton dull and nominal at 33½c. Flour dull and scarce; Howard street superfine, $6@6 50; do. extra, $6 75@7 50; do. family, $8 25@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6 75; do. extra, $6 75@8; do. family, $8@10 50; Western superfine, $5 75@6 25; do. extra, $6 75@7 25; do. family $7 75@8 50. Wheat firm for good to prime; sales at $1 55@1 65; low grades neglected. Corn dull; white, $1 02@1 05; yellow, $1 08@1 10. Oats firm at 62@65c. Rye, $1 20 for new. Mess Pork firm at $34. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 19c.; clear do., 19½c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 23@24c. Lard firm at 19½@20c. Whisky quiet but active.

CAUGHT!

Arrest in New York of Two English Forgers, with $50,000 in Gold on Their Persons.

From the N. Y. Herald of this morning.

An important arrest was made yesterday by Detectives Tully and Irving, of the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, when they took into custody two men and a woman on a charge of committing a series of forgeries in England, they having just arrived in this city per the steamship Russia. It appears that Superintendent Kennedy received a cable telegram from Inspector Bailey, of London, on the 1st instant, requesting him to have two men who would arrive in the steamer Russia arrested, as they were accused of having committed an extensive series of forgeries. These men had taken passage for New York under the name of Chalmers, and were, it was believed, accompanied by a woman who passed as the wife of one of them.

Detectives Tully and Irving were detailed on the case, and they succeeded, through the assistance of one of the officers of the ship, in arresting Clement Harwood, alias Charles Hope Chalmers, and John Hotchen and wife, alias Chalmers. These persons answered the description of the accused, and were forthwith removed to police headquarters with their baggage for examination, when the detectives were somewhat astonished to find their prisoners in possession of nearly $75,000 worth of foreign paper and gold coin, consisting of the following description of securities:—217,250 one franc bills, 100 gold twenty franc pieces, fourteen gold ten franc pieces, and seventeen five franc pieces, one £500 bank note on the Bank of England, twenty £100 bank notes, two £50 bank notes, one for £20, twenty for £10, and eight for £5 each, making the aggregate gold value $58,927 50.

An examination of the prisoners was had before Inspector Dilks, when he decided to allow the woman with the crime imputed to her companions. The two men were subsequently confined in one of the strong rooms, where they will probably remain until the arrival of more specific charges and details. At present the police authorities are unable to give more than a mere guess at the scheme of forgeries alleged to have been committed by their prisoners, and it will probably be some days before any decided steps can be taken in the matter.

EUROPE.

NEWS BY STEAMER TO JULY 25.

By an arrival at New York yesterday, we have European advices by mail to July 25.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Bill.

The London *Times* speaks of the final settlement of the Irish Church question as follows:—

"The settlement of a most difficult and long-controverted question may be made the occasion of a word of common sense, which shall also be a word of peace. Nothing has been more common during the recent discussions than to accuse the Lords, and more especially the Bishops, of having spoken with the single aim of getting more money for their friends. The Primate's speech last night will provoke many repetitions of this charge. It was, indeed, very fairly open to them. It must not be forgotten, however, that the bill is a disendowing bill; it grants absolute liberty of organization, but takes away property hitherto devoted to the use of particular persons. What form could opposition take to a measure like this except that of attempting to mitigate its severity? Had the friends of the Irish Church at once resigned everything that was required of them, their submission would have been a confession that they never ought to have had possession of their endowments; and, although we hold this opinion, we cannot expect them to acknowledge and act upon it. Do not let us persist in repeating this charge. Roman Catholic or Anglican, Baptist or Presbyterian, ecclesiastic or layman, no man gives what he believes to be his own without a murmur, and to call him covetous because he attempts to save as much as he can from those he deems his despoilers is to convict ourselves of narrowness which would be incredible if it had not of late become almost universal."

Unveiling the Peabody Memorial Statue.

The London *Times* of July 24 says:—

Yesterday his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and a distinguished company, publicly unveiled and inaugurated the statue which the citizens of London have erected to commemorate the unexampled act of munificence of Mr. George Peabody towards the poor of the metropolis, the renown of which has already become world-wide. The ceremony was conducted with much dignity. The principal civic authorities, headed by the chief magistrate, played a conspicuous part in it; many of the principal merchant and bankers, including the Governor of the Bank of England, joined in the pageant, as did also his Excellency the new American Minister, with many other persons of consideration. The windows and roofs of every house commanding a view of the spectacle were crowded with spectators, and altogether the occasion was extremely interesting.

The Lord Mayor of London and Minister Motley delivered long addresses on the occasion.

Strange Disturbances in Ireland.

The London *Daily Telegraph* gives the following account of a disturbance in the county Wexford:—The young Marquis of Ely, a minor, has estates in this county, which he lately visited, accompanied by his mother, the Marchioness. Their presence was, as usual, the occasion of local *fetes;* their tenants receiving them with enthusiasm, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." At one of the *fetes* the people, towards the close of the day, gathered around their young landlord, and cheered him lustily.

His agent, a Mr. Hare, stood by his side; and the Marquis—wishing, no doubt, to express his own feelings, and to elicit those of his tenants—proposed "three cheers for Mr. Hare." Instantly the scene changed. The people became furious, groans and curses were heard instead of the expected applause, while a priest stepped up to the unpopular agent and attacked him to his face in the most violent language. He said:—"Sir, I tell you to your beard, you shall get no cheer. Your conduct as agent for this estate deserves reprobation, not applause. The curses and the blood of the poor people evicted from their dwellings at Kilcsk lie upon your guilty soul." During this strange scene the Marchioness, the young Marquis, and their friends were motionless with astonishment; while the people, excited to frenzy by the words of their priest, tossed and swayed around the temporary platform as if they were bent upon tearing the agent in pieces. A gentleman named Powell—indignant, no doubt, at the interference of the priest—made some angry remarks; the crowd caught the word "Popery"; instantly Mr. Powell was knocked down, but fortunately he struggled to his feet, and ran for his life into a neighboring farm-house, where he escaped the infuriated mob. The priest harangued the people, again denouncing Mr. Hare, but counselling them not to strike; a counsel that was obeyed. But unhappily, two soldiers were understood to have "insulted" the priest; the mob immediately fell upon them and beat them severely; and one of them, it is said, died the next day from the injuries he received.

The Thames Tunnel.

On the night of the 21st the Thames tunnel was finally closed as a public footway. This undertaking, which at the time of its design was considered a masterpiece of science, and which formed a communication under the river Thames between Rotherhithe and Wapping, was, after numerous difficulties, finally accomplished and opened on the 25d of March, 1843, having been commenced by Sir I. S. Brunel in 1824. The total cost of the tunnel was about £600,000; but the East London Railway Company recently purchased it for a little over a third of that sum. The company will run their trains through the tunnel, their line bringing the inhabitants of Wapping, Shadwell, etc., within easy distance of Southwark Park.

The Haydock Colliery Explosion.

The loss of life through the explosion at the Haydock colliery is even greater than the public were led to expect from the first hurried accounts which were forwarded from the scene of the disaster. Fifty-six bodies have been recovered, and two men who were brought out alive afterwards died from the effects of choke damp.

THE CONTINENT.

Prince Napoleon's Position.

M. Hubaine, private secretary to Prince Napoleon, has sent the following letter to the *Patrie;* but, although it denies the existence of any official position, it must not be supposed that the Emperor and the Prince have not discussed the crisis which men in Paris, as you in London, have to consider now. The Emperor and the Prince have had several interviews, and the Prince thinks that affairs are of such great importance—I do not say danger—that he has resolved to stay at Mendon, though the Princess and the children are already gone off to the sea-side. Here is the letter:—

Sir:—May I ask you as a favor to rectify an error into which you have fallen? In mentioning the members of the Privy Council you name Prince Napoleon as the first, but his Imperial Highness does not belong by right to that body. He has been nominated Vice-President of it, but resigned that post in 1865. Consequently, for the last four years the Prince has not had to take any share in the councils of the Government. Various rumors, very incorrect, or even altogether false, are often propagated by the press relative to the Prince. Public opinion in general attaches too little importance to them to necessitate any rectification or contradiction; but this can hardly be the case with regard to the materially erroneous fact which I have read in the *Patrie*, and I shall therefore be obliged if you will correct it by the insertion of this letter.

E. HUBAINE.

Another Gigantic Project by Lesseps.

"M. Ferdinand de Lesseps," says the *Italie* of Florence, "after having connected two seas, is now proposing to create a new one. It appears that some enterprising explorers of Central Africa have put forward the opinion that Sahara is the bed of an old sea displaced by a convulsion of nature. On the faith of that assertion, M. de Lesseps, a little time ago, sent some engineers to examine the configuration of the soil, and from the result of their labors has become convinced that the desert in question was at its nearest limit twenty-seven metres below the level of the Red Sea, and that the depression went on increasing towards the interior. He is, therefore, of opinion that a canal seventy-five miles in length would suffice to put the Red Sea and the Sahara in communication, restore to the latter its original destination, and create an easy method of intercourse with Central Africa by means of these artificial oceans."

Prim's Declaration of Policy.

On July 14, on the occasion of the announcement to the Cortes of the names of the new Ministers, Senor Sanchez Ruano, one of the secretaries and an ardent Republican, a rising young deputy of the latter party, rose and said he wished to ask the President of the Council of Ministers if the changes made were merely of persons, or if they were at the same time of principles and conduct? Prim, who looked very calm and dignified, replied as follows, amid breathless silence:—

"I have the honor to answer Senor Ruano. He wishes to know if the modification of the Ministry is a change of policy or only of persons. The Government have not the least idea of changing their policy. In the programme I presented when I had the honor to introduce to the Chamber the first Ministry named by his Highness the Regent, I detailed the political march the Government intended to follow. That programme is ours to-day, and will be to-morrow also. But, says Senor Ruano, if there is no change of policy, why was there necessity that some Ministers should go out and others enter into their places? He knows very well, and so do all the deputies. The necessity that the three elements which form the majority should have representation in the Ministry is unqu